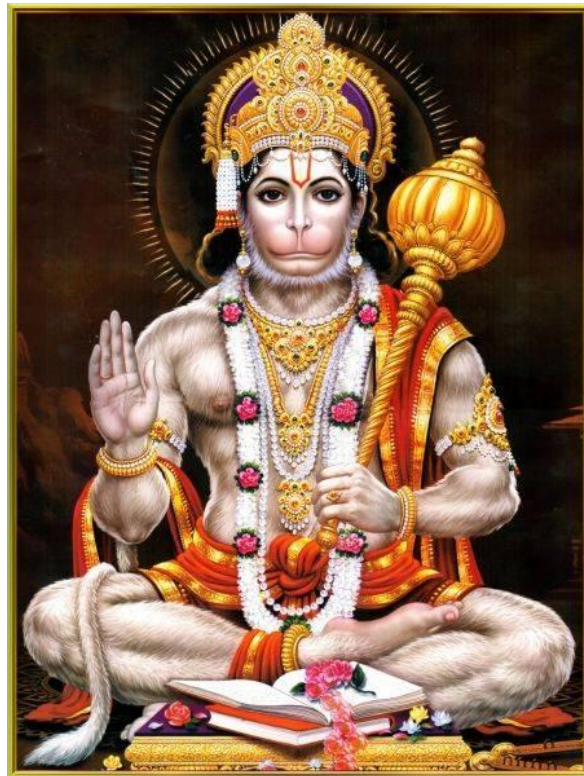


Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar



Famous Hanuman Temples of India



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**Famous HanumanTemples
of
India**

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Dedication

This work is lovingly dedicated at the lotus feet of:

Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba



There is only ONE caste -The Caste of Humanity

There is only ONE religion –The Religion of Love

There is only ONE language –The Language of the Heart

There is only ONE God –He is Omnipresent

.....Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba

PREFACE

Humble prostrations at the lotus feet of Lord Hanuman

This *free ebook* is on “Famous Hanuman temples of India”.

Lord Hanuman is very powerful Avtar of the Lord Shiva and known as the Rudra Avtar. He is the son of the Lord of wind (Pavan) and Mata Anjana Devi; so, He is known as the Pavanputra. In northern parts of India, he is also known as Balaji.

Lord Hanuman is the great Karma Yogi and an extraordinary Brahmachari. He is the epitome of desireless-ness and unselfish Bhakti towards the Lord Rama.

Details of following Eight Hanuman temples are given:

1. Sankat Mochan Hanuman, Varanasi, U.P.
2. Hanuman Garhi temple, Ayodhya, U.P.
3. Sri Balaji temple, Mehandipur, Rajasthan
4. Salasar Hanuman temple, Rajasthan
5. Sri Hanuman temple, Jamnagar, Gujarat
6. Sri Panchamukhi Anjaneyar temple, Kumbakonam, T.N.
7. Hanumadhara temple, Chitrakoot, M.P., and
8. Sri Mahavir Mandir, Patna, Bihar

Details of place, history, temples, legends, religious importance, poojas and sevas etc are given in respect of each kshetra/temple.

In addition, many photos, links to stotras, bhajans and videos etc are also given.

Finally, in Appendix links to many good sites where one can get information on Vedas, Upanishads and other sacred texts, stotras and shlokas on various Gods and Goddesses etc , are given.

Acknowledgements:

Many of my friends and relatives have actively encouraged me in this work. I sincerely thank them for their support.

My wife Kala has always encouraged and supported me in all my literary works, sacrificing much of her time. I express my deep appreciation to her.

I have drawn heavily from many references, viz. Wikipedia, Official websites of respective temples, and associated YouTube videos etc.

Finally, I express my immense gratitude to Sri Sathya Sai Baba for His Grace and blessings, prompting me to initiate, continue and complete this work.

M. Thirumaleshwar,

September 26, 2021

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Similar works by this author:

Link to free ebook: "Guidelines to Teachers ... from Sri SathyaSai Baba's Teachings":

http://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/guidelines_to_teachers_...from_sri_/1

Link to free ebook: Human Values and Educare ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

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https://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/sadhana_--_path_of_karma_action_../1

Link to free ebook: Glory of Holy Feet of Guru... in Kannada language

http://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/glory_of_holy_feet_of_guru..._in_ka

Link to free ebook: Sadhana --- Path of 'Namasmarana' from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

http://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/sadhana_-_path_of_namasmarana--_fr

Link to free ebook: True Guru and His Greatness..... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

http://issuu.com/m.thirumaleshwar/docs/true_guru_and_his_greatness_----fro

Bhagavan Buddha (Kannada) from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

<http://free.yudu.com/item/details/3900025/Bhagavan-Budha--Kannada--...-from-teachings-of-Sri-Sathya-Sai-Baba>

Link to Youtube video: Human Values and Educare ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

<https://youtu.be/fqXmLvaTRkl>

Link to Youtube video: Greatness of Guru... in Kannada language ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

<https://youtu.be/xJFU9eqVMa8>

Link to Youtube video: Sadhana – Path of ‘Namasmarana’ ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

<https://youtu.be/40qQl6EyBOw>

Link to Youtube video: True Guru and His Greatness ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba

<https://youtu.be/2xqRv1eMI7Q>

Purpose of Life and Ways of Sadhana ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

<https://youtu.be/p6S54VGQqnY>

Link to Youtube video: Sadhana – Path of ‘Jnana’ ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

<https://youtu.be/2ACOVhBbb9M>

Link to Youtube video: Sadhana – Path of ‘Bhakti’ ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

<https://youtu.be/czgl-jU77y0>

Link to Youtube video: Sadhana – Path of ‘Karma’ ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

<https://youtu.be/kAaEpaTxPRo>

Link to Youtube video: Sri SathyaSaiSuprabhatam – sung by P. Susheela, and illustrated with photos:

<https://youtu.be/LnD2jXkRlp8>

Link to Youtube video: Yoga and Dhyana (Kannada) ... from teachings of Sri SathyaSai Baba:

<https://youtu.be/npCFBZRkuil>

Link to: ‘God is eternal witness (Kannada)’ : You tube video:

<https://youtu.be/DmzQn9QChx4>

Link to download the free ebook: ‘Shivarathri in Twelve Jyotirlinga Temples’:

<https://app.box.com/s/c7ly665k1fuap3unc6url9ttwxjhid11>

Link to download the ebook: ‘Man, Universe and The Supreme’:

<https://app.box.com/s/4otzw4ecmt29ludydgttcsgwvpy3ak0>

Link to download the free ebook “Ten famous Sri Rama Temples of India”:

<https://app.box.com/s/3yp186g6rmvfwhn9vdon723qcs4fv4z3>

Link to download the free ebook “Twelve famous Sri Durga Temples of India”:

<https://app.box.com/s/ua1t6t2d7b1xp2rfw887mm5osh08z3nn>

Link to download "Famous Sri Durga Temples of India-Part-II":

<https://app.box.com/s/rg61b3yb4tek8q10i00izb1ye41wif3q>

Box link to: Puttur Sri Mahalingeshwara temple. pdf

<https://app.box.com/s/m7vned7bt252gydjiv24lgu0gn736nki>

Box link to.... Famous Sri Krishna temples of India-Part- I:

<https://app.box.com/s/dlo36lixtwo1ihct0g2ulubzf2e39f25>

Box link to Famous Sri Krishna temples of India- Part-II

<https://app.box.com/s/7ax0d1uasytyiyygnr8bxmuxg56ck9xz>

Box link to Famous Ganesha temples of Coastal Karnataka:

<https://app.box.com/s/ddj5zn5nv8b3sx2jbssu8e7r6i9t27ak>

Also, see:

Prashanthi Bhajans:

<http://prashanthi-mandir-bhajan.net/24kbhajan/>

Shlokas, Rudram etc by Pandits on Shivarathri day in Puttaparthi:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/13zrylZXUWIXWIII3eTQBAeIYZvX8xrZB/view?usp=sharing>

Links to download of original PDF files:

Glory of Holy Feet of Guru ... in Kannada language:

<https://app.box.com/s/mbcw1zsy1o5s1l5gk9exi3jkuceka8n7>

Swami's teachings to Teachers, Human values & Educare:

<https://app.box.com/s/cee1y3ptuvvxdw0sb2t4qtq3swcens6r>

Swami's teachings... Purpose of life, Sadhana – Path of Jnana, Bhakti, Karma:

<https://app.box.com/s/kovqfemjyjkagn42e7hu2xmwqzkiga08>

Ref: <https://sathyasaiwithstudents.blogspot.com/2016/04/hanuman-ideal-devotee-on-divine-mission.html#.YU3Wo1VX7kw>

Hanuman: The Ideal Devotee on a Divine Mission



Hanuman: The Ideal Devotee

When Hanuman was flying towards Lanka, he was flying over the ocean. The attracting power of the ocean tried to drag him down. But Hanuman thought about Rama all the time. The power of the name of Rama can conquer anything. Therefore, he could go higher and higher. It was not his power, but the power of Rama (Rama Shakti), the power of Divine Love. That power emerged from his heart. When he escaped the attraction of the ocean and went further, a mountain came up from the ocean. What was the name of that mountain? It was called Mynaka Mountain. What was this 'Mynaka'? There was some close relationship between the Mynaka Mountain and Hanuman. In earlier times, the mountains had wings. They could fly from place to place. When they were flying like that, Indra went on breaking these mountains into pieces. Then, the Wind God took the Mynaka Mountain and put it into the ocean. He was immersed in the ocean. Hanuman was going in search of Sita. The son of Wind God was going in search of Sita at the command of Lord Rama. The Sagara also belonged to the lineage of Dasharatha. Dasharatha belonged to the Ikshvaku lineage - Sagara Putras - children of the ocean. The ocean prayed to the Mynaka Mountain. "Oh Mynaka! Why are you here? You are hiding yourself in my depths. It is because of the Wind God that you have come here. Here is the son of the Wind God - Hanuman. You go up to the surface of the ocean and give a resting place for Hanuman. In this way, you can repay your debt to Vayu Deva (Wind God). You should be grateful for the help given by the Wind God. For your gratefulness you have to go up."

Then the mountain went up. It prayed to Hanuman. “Hanuman, because of the grace of your father, I am alive today. Because of the help of Vayu Deva, I could come here. Otherwise Indra would have cut me to pieces. My life was saved by your father. Therefore, Oh son of Vayu Deva! Take some rest on me. Lanka is far away. You are going to search for Sita. You are going without food and drink. I will give you good food and sweet water. The ocean water is not sweet. I have got sweet water.” Hanuman replied, “I am going on a Divine mission. I am following Divine command. When I am following the Divine command, I don’t need food and sleep. I will be defying the Divine command if I do so. When I think that I need to take food and drink water, it is selfishness. I am not selfish. I have no hunger or thirst until I get the news and message of Sita and convey it to Rama. I am going.” Mynaka said, “You have not given me the fortune of your touch and you are going away.” In order to satisfy the wishes of the mountain, Hanuman touched it. He didn’t drink water also. Mynaka was satisfied. He thought to himself, “The son of Vayu Deva has satisfied me by blessing me with his touch.”

There was no obstacle for Rama’s work. The son of Vayu Deva - Hanuman had sacrificed so much. “I have to fulfill the desire of my Lord Rama. I can do many things for Rama. Why did He select me for this task? At the mere wish of Rama, Sita can come back. He is testing the depth of my devotion and surrender. I have to pass this test. Therefore I have to go. There is no dearth of anything for Rama. In a moment, sitting in one place, He can easily kill Ravana and get Sita back. No. Each person should be used as an instrument for some work. Each person has to do his duty and work properly. Do your duty. Duty is God. Work is worship. So I am doing my work. If I think that here is a devotee of my father, let me go and sit there, take rest and eat food, then how can I do my Master’s work? When I eat food I feel sleepy. And when I feel sleepy, I forget God’s work. Divine mission is most important for me. I want God and nothing else.” Saying so, he jumped over the ocean.

When he went a further distance, one demoness by the name Surasa appeared. Who sent her? The Devas got together and sent her to test the devotion of Hanuman. What did she do? She said, “Hanuman, you stop your journey. The Devas have given you as food for me. I have to eat you.” Then Hanuman said, “I am going for Rama’s work. If you want to eat me, I will tell you the truth. First I will search for Sita, get her message, give it to Rama, and then come back to you. At that time you can eat me. I am telling you the truth. I will definitely come back.” Then the demoness said, “You have to enter my tongue.” Hanuman said, “Oh, I have to enter your mouth, is it? Ok I will do that.” Like a small mosquito, he went and sat over there and came out. He said, “I sat on the tongue and therefore I am going now.” Saying so, he came out. When the demoness opened her mouth, Hanuman also began growing. Then he thought to himself, “Why should I grow along with this demoness?” So he became like a small monkey, the size of a mosquito. Then he told her, “I have satisfied your desire. So you cannot hurt me anymore.” Even demons used to follow Dharma in those days. There were some rules and regulations for them also. They could not defy those regulations. Then the demoness told him, “First you complete the work on which you have come.” Even a demoness changed and helped in the Divine Mission!

You can speak about the many glories and stories of the Ramayana for many days and even years, but they would never end. They are like the ocean. With any number of pump sets, can you ever pump out all the water of the oceans? You can never empty the ocean. Similarly, any number of people may talk about the Ramayana but it will ever remain full and complete. Nobody can reduce the quantum of Ramayana. That is why it is said, 'As long as the mountains and rivers are there, the Ramayana is going to be there.' Then one sage asked the question, "Has Ramayana come for the mountains and rivers? Or has it come for humans?" No. Mountains represent men. Rivers represent women. So the adage means that as long as men and women are there in this world, the Ramayana will exist. That is the inner meaning of what is said. As long as mountains and rivers are there, Ramayana will be there. Who said this? Lord Brahma declared so. As long as men and women are there, the Ramayana will exist. There cannot be a world without men and women. So Ramayana can never perish. That is what Hanuman preached to others. He is Vayu Putra - son of Wind God. Without the wind you can't stay. So you are all the children of the Wind God. Only the monkey tail is missing!! But all the monkey traits are there in you!

Krishna said the same thing. He used to call Arjuna as Partha. Partha does not refer to Arjuna alone. All the children of Mother Earth (Pruthvi) are Partha. All are the children of Mother Earth. So you are all Parthas. That Partha had a Gandiva bow. You can't lift up a tumbler also! How powerful Hanuman was! He lifted the entire mountain! You can't even lift a stone! What is the use?

Source: [Understand the Inner Significance of Indian Culture, Discourse 8, My Dear Students Volume 5; Divine Discourse at Trayee Brindavan on April 9, 1999](#)

Anjaneya bhajanmala:

<https://youtu.be/kBGxEYZQEsw>

When Lord Rama and Hanuman gave Darshan to Tulsidas: Discourse by Swami:

<https://youtu.be/C-6MWAPc1Ac>

Lord Hanuman special bhajans jukebox:

https://youtu.be/kZM5OL9y_9I

Radiosai--Hanuman and annual sports:

https://media.radiosai.org/journals/vol_12/01JAN14/hanuman-sportsmeet-01.htm

Famous Hanuman temples of India-Part - I

Compiled by
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Ref: Wikipedia

Sankat Mochan Hanuman Temple is a Hindu temple in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India and is dedicated to the Hindu God Hanuman. The temple was established by famous Hindu preacher and poet saint Sri Goswami Tulsidas in the early 16th century and is situated on the banks of the Assi river. The deity was named "Sankat Mochan" meaning the "reliever from troubles".[1]



The entrance to Sankat Mochan Hanuman Temple

In the temple, offerings to Lord Hanuman (called Prasad) are sold like the special sweet "besan ke laddoo", which the devotees relish; the idol is also decked with a pleasant marigold flower garland as well. This temple has the unique distinction of having Lord Hanuman facing his Lord, Rama, whom he worshipped with steadfast and selfless devotion.

History

It is believed that the temple has been built on the very spot where Tulsidas had a vision of Hanuman.[2] Sankat Mochan Temple was founded by Tulsidas who was the author of the Ramacharitamanasa, which is the greatest version of lord Ram story written in Avadhi ("Most of the people having confusion that Ramacharitamanasa is a avadhi version of Valmiki Ramayana but Ramacharitamanasa is different from Sanskrit Ramayana written by rishi Valmiki as Baba Tulsidas Ji already told in Ramacharitamanasa that "Nana bhanti Ram avatara, Ramayan sat koti apara" means in each Kalp lord Ram takes Avatar & plays different-2 lilas(Act) so we have different stories of same lord Ram"). Tradition promises that regular visitors to the temple will gain the special favor of Lord Hanuman. Every Tuesday and Saturday thousands of people queue up in front of the temple to offer prayers to Lord

Hanuman. According to Vedic Astrology, Hanuman saves human beings from the anger of the planet Shani (Saturn), and especially people who have an ill-placed Saturn in their horoscopes visit this temple for astrological remedies. This is supposed to be the most effective way for appeasing Shani. While it is suggested that Hanuman did not hesitate to engulf in his mouth the sun, the lord of all planets, which humbled all the gods and angels, making them worship him for the Sun's release. Some astrologers believe that worshipping Hanuman can neutralize the ill-effect of Mangal (Mars) and practically any planet that has an ill effect on human life.

Terrorist incident

On 7 March 2006, one of three explosions hit the temple while the aarti was in progress in which numerous worshippers and wedding attendees were participating. The crowd helped each other in the rescue operation after the explosion. The next day a large number of devotees resumed their worship as usual.[3]

Temple today

The temple still continues to be attended by thousands of Rama and Hanuman devotees who chant Hanuman Chalisa and Sundarkand (also provided in the form of a booklet in the temple for free). After the terrorist incident of 2006, a permanent police post was set up inside the temple.[4]

Sankat Mochan temple is near the Banaras Hindu University.

Sankat Mochan Foundation

The Sankat Mochan Foundation (SMF) was established in 1982 by Veer Bhadra Mishra, the Mahant (High priest) of the temple, and has been working for cleaning and protecting the Ganges river. Its projects are funded in part by aid from the U. S. and Swedish governments. Mishra was formerly former Head of the Civil Engineering Department at the Indian Institute of Technology (BHU) Varanasi [IIT(BHU)][5] and was awarded United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established the "Global 500 Roll of Honour" in 1992,[6] and later the TIME magazine's "Hero of the Planet" award in 1999.[7][8]

The foundation has been working with Australia-based environmental group, Oz Greene, under a programme called "Swatcha Ganga Abhiyan" for over 25 years. It celebrated its silver jubilee on 3–4 November 2007, with two-day event which concluded at the Tulsi Ghat, on the Ganges.[9]

Sankat Mochan Sangeet Samaroh

Each year in the month of April, the temple organizes a classical music and dance concert festival titled "Sankat Mochan Sangeet Samaroh", in which musicians and performers from all over India take part. The first festival was organized 88 years ago, and it has invited musicians and dancers including Odissi guru Kelucharan Mahapatra, who was associated

since its early days. In fact he was instrumental in starting women's participation in the festival with Sanjukta Panigrahi, Swapna Sundari and Kankana Banerjee.[10]

In 2009, the six-day concert saw over 35 artists including, vocalist Jasraj and Kathak exponent Birju Maharaj.[11][12]

The 2010 concert was spread over five days, during which artists such as Jasraj, Sunanda Patnaik, Channulal Mishra, Rajan-Sajan Mishra and Amar Nath Mishra performed.[13]

In 2015 concert Pakistani-ghazal singer Ghulam Ali performed at Sankat Mochan Sangeet Samaroh.[14][15][16]

Ref: varanasi.org.in



Sankat Mochan Varanasi

Sankat Mochan Temple is dedicated to the Lord Hanuman. This temple is also called as the Monkey temple because of the presence of lot of monkeys inside the premises. It is one of the holy temples of the Lord Hanuman and the main location for Hindus for their many religious as well as cultural festivals. It is located in the southern part of the Varanasi, on the way to the Durga Mandir and New Vishwanath temple BHU, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. The meaning of the Sankat Mochan is relief from all the problems (Sankat means problem and Mochan means relief giver). Sankat Mochan Temple was constructed by the educationist and freedom fighter Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya (the founder of the BHU) in the early 1900s. The Hanuman Jayanti (birthday of the Lord Hanuman) is celebrated every year by organizing a special Shobha Yatra (a parade) from Durga temple (Durga Kund) to the Sankat Mochan Temple.

The devotees of the Lord Hanuman offer Prasad (desi ghee ke basan ke ladoo) and Sindoor on the statue to the Lord Hanuman which is saled in the campus of the temple. They also decorate the idol of the Lord Hanuman with the flower garland. The temple of the Sankat Mochan has unique feature by having the idol of Lord Hanuman in front of his Lord Rama (whom he is always dedicated in unselfish manner).

History of Sankat Mochan Temple of Banaras

It is considered that the temple was built from the time when Goswami Tulsidas had a vision of the Hanuman. The temple was established by the great saint Goswami Tulsidas (the author of the Ramacharitamanas). The Ramcharitamanas is the Hindi edition of the Hindu epic Ramayana which was initially written by the Valmiki. Sankat Mochan Foundation was started by the Veer Bhadra Mishra (the high priest of the temple) in 1982. Veer Bhadra Mishra was working for cleaning and protecting the holy River Gange. This project was financed by the U. S. and the Swedish governments. Veer Bhadra Mishra was the previous chief of the Department of Civil Engineering in the IIT, BHU, Varanasi.

7th March 2006 leave a very bad impression on the devotees of the Lord Hanuman. At that day, one of the three explosions took place there and hit the temple. We lost so much on that explosion. That event was happened while the aarti was going on and affected the several worshippers and wedding participators. The most important thing to know is that, the temple was full of devotees on the next day of the explosion. The permanent police security is there after the terrorist event of 2007.

History of the Lord Hanuman

Lord Hanuman is very powerful Avtar of the Lord Shiva and known as the Rudra Avtar. He is the son of the Lord of wind (Pavan) and Mata Anjana Devi, that's why He is known as the Pavanputra. It is considered as, the Lord Hanuman become very happy with the very little prayer and Pooja. Lord Hanuman is the great Karma Yogi and an extraordinary Brahmachari. He is the sign of desirelessness and unselfish Bhakti towards the Lord Rama. Lord Hanuman is also known as the Mahavira, Pavanputra, Bajrangabali, Pavankumar etc.

Sangeet Samaroh at the Sankat Mochan Temple

The Sankat Mochan Sangeet Samaroh (classical music and dance concert celebration) takes place every year in the month of April. In this celebration, great musicians and performers from all across the India come to take part. First time this festival was celebrated 88 years ago. This event attracts huge crowd at the temple. In the 2009, the vocalist Pandit Jasraj and Kathak model Pandit Birju Maharaj took part in the celebration.

Opening Time of the Temple

The Sankat Mochan Temple opens at 5:00 am in the morning and closed at 10:00 pm in the night.

Aarti Time

Aarti timings are 4 AM in the morning (Subah Aarti), 9 PM in the night (Sandhya Aarti).

How to Reach to the Sankat Mochan Temple

You can reach to the temple by hiring a car or by taking auto rickshaw. Sankat Mochan Temple is located about 11 km from the railway station of Varanasi and same distance from roadways bus stand and 3 km from the BHU. You can easily reach the temple from any where in Varanasi as there is very good facility of Auto rickshaw at every location just ask driver the way to reach he will guide your clearly.

From railway station / roadways bus stand

You can take auto rickshaw for Sankat Mochan directly from Banaras railway station or roadways bus stand, it will charge Rs 15 and will take 45 minutes to reach.

Significance of the Sankat Mochan Temple

Millions of devotees from all across the world have common belief that if they offer pooja at this holy temple (Sankat Mochan Temple), they will get their desire fulfilled as well as relief from all kind of Sankat means problems. They will find the way of progress, success and prosperity in their daily life. Two days of the week (Tuesday and Saturday) is considered as the best day to offer pooja to the Lord Hanuman.

The devotees come in thousand numbers to the temple on every Tuesday and Saturday in order to offer prayers to the Lord Hanuman and chant Hanuman Chalisa and Sundarkand. According to the Vedic Astrology, Lord Hanuman saves their followers from the Shani Grah (the planet Saturn) which is the indication of the occurrence of variety of problems. Worshipping the Lord Hanuman is the most effective way for appeasing the Shani. According to the astrology, it is also considered that worshipping Lord Hanuman will also counteract the opposite effect of the Mangal Grah (Mars) as well as any planet.

Ref: [tripadvisor.in](https://www.tripadvisor.in)



















Ref: hoidify.com

Sankat Mochan Hanuman Temple, Varanasi Overview

The Sankat Mochan Hanuman Temple is situated by the River Assi and was built in the 1900s by the freedom fighter Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya. It is dedicated to Lord Rama and Hanuman.

Varanasi is always related to Sankat Mochan Temple and is an essential part of this holy city. Every person visiting Varanasi visits this temple and pay their respects to Hanuman. The laddoo offered at this temple is essentially famous among the locals. While visiting Sankat Mochan be aware of the monkeys who throng the temple premises and tend to steal away the prasad. However, they are totally harmless if you let them be on their own.



Ref: tourmyindia.com

Sankat Mochan Temple Varanasi

A pilgrimage tour of Varanasi is not complete without visiting Sankat Mochan Temple. Located on the banks of River Assi, Sankat Mochan Temple is sacred to Lord Hanuman. It is one of the oldest Hindu shrines in Varanasi which is visited by thousands of devotees of devotees every day. The term 'Sankat Mochan' refers to reliever from problems. One of the main highlights of this revered shrine is the idol of Lord Hanuman which is facing to Lord Rama, whom he worshipped with much ardour and devotion. This popular tourist place in Varanasi is said to be the place where Tulsidas wrote Ramcharitmanas. On every Tuesday and Saturday, the crowd of devotees gets doubled up. As a holy offering, besan ke laddu (a sweet dish) is presented to Lord and the idol is adorned with a marigold flower garland. As per the beliefs, a visit to this renowned religious site in Varanasi is said to fulfil the wishes of devotees. Another thing which you can expect to see inside the temple is the larger chunk of monkeys. Every year, in the month April, Sankat Mochan Sangeet Samaroh is organized by the temple. This is basically a classical dance and music festival where musicians and various artists from all around the country showcase their talent.

History

The history of Sankat Mochan Temple dates back to the time of Goswami Tulsidas - a Hindu Vaishnava saint and poet. It is said that the temple of Sankat Mochan is built at the same spot where Tulsidas saw Lord Hanuman. Subsequently, he decided to build a temple of Lord Hanuman and named it 'Sankat Mochan'.

Location Address

Saket Nagar Colony, Lanka, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh 221005, India

Opening & Closing Timings

The temple of Sankat Mochan in Varanasi remains open all days a week. One can visit the temple on any day from 5 in the morning to 10 in the evening. The morning aarti starts at 4:00 AM whereas the evening aarti begins at 10:00 PM.



Nearby Tourist Attractions

In the near proximity to Sankat Mochan Temple, there are numerous other tourist places that are also worth a visit.

- Panchganga Ghat
- Nepali Temple
- Scindia Ghat
- Yoga Training Centre
- Dasaswamedh Ghat
- Ganesh Mandir Ghat
- Beni Mahadev Temple
- Alamgir Mosque
- Banaras Toy Museum
- Shri Kashi Vishwanath Temple
- Banaras Hindu University
- Hindu Kala Bhavan.

Ref: patrika.com

प्राचीन मंदिरों में से एक है संकटमोचन मंदिर, दर्शन मात्र से दूर होता है कष्ट

वाराणसी. संकट मोचन मंदिर बालाजी के एक बहुत ही प्यारा और चमत्कारी मंदिर है। इस मंदिर को वानर मंदिर के नाम से भी जाना जाता है क्योंकि इस मंदिर के आस पास बंदरो की संख्या बहुत है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है की श्री हनुमान जी अपनी वानर सेना के साथ इस मंदिर में रमे हुए हैं। यह मंदिर वाराणसी शहर के दक्षिण में स्थित है। नाम के अनुसार ही यह मंदिर अपने भक्तों के संकट दूर करने वाला है।

1900 में हुआ था मंदिर निर्माण

यह मंदिर आजादी के लिए लड़ने वाले पंडित मदन मोहन मालविया ने 1900 के करीब बनवाया था। हनुमान जयंती पर मां दुर्गा मंदिर से संकट मोचन मंदिर तक एक भव्य शोभा यात्रा निकाली जाती है। इस मंदिर में श्री राम के सामने श्री हनुमान जी की मूर्ति स्थापित है जो इस मंदिर को अन्य हनुमान मंदिर से अलग करती है।

मंदिर का प्राचीन इतिहास

माना जाता है कि इस मंदिर की स्थापना वही हुई है जहां महाकवि तुलसीदास को पहली बार हनुमान का स्वप्न आया था। संकट मोचन मंदिर की स्थापना कवि तुलसीदास ने की थी। वे वाल्मीकि द्वारा रचित रामायण के अवधी संस्करण रामचरितमानस के लेखक थे। परम्पराओं की माने तो कहा जाता है कि मंदिर में नियमित रूप से आगंतुकों पर भगवान हनुमान की विशेष कृपा होती है। हर मंगलवार और शनिवार, हजारों की तादाद में लोग भगवान हनुमान को पूजा अर्चना अर्पित करने के लिए कतार में खड़े रहते हैं। वैदिक ज्योतिष के अनुसार भगवान हनुमान मनुष्यों को शनि गृह के क्रोध से बचते हैं अथवा जिन लोगों की कुंडलियों में शनि गलत स्थान पर स्थित होता है वे विशेष रूप से ज्योतिषीय उपचार के लिए इस मंदिर में आते हैं। एक पौराणिक कथा के अनुसार भगवान हनुमान सूर्य को फल समझ कर निगल गए थे, तत्पश्चात देवी देवताओं ने उनसे बहुत

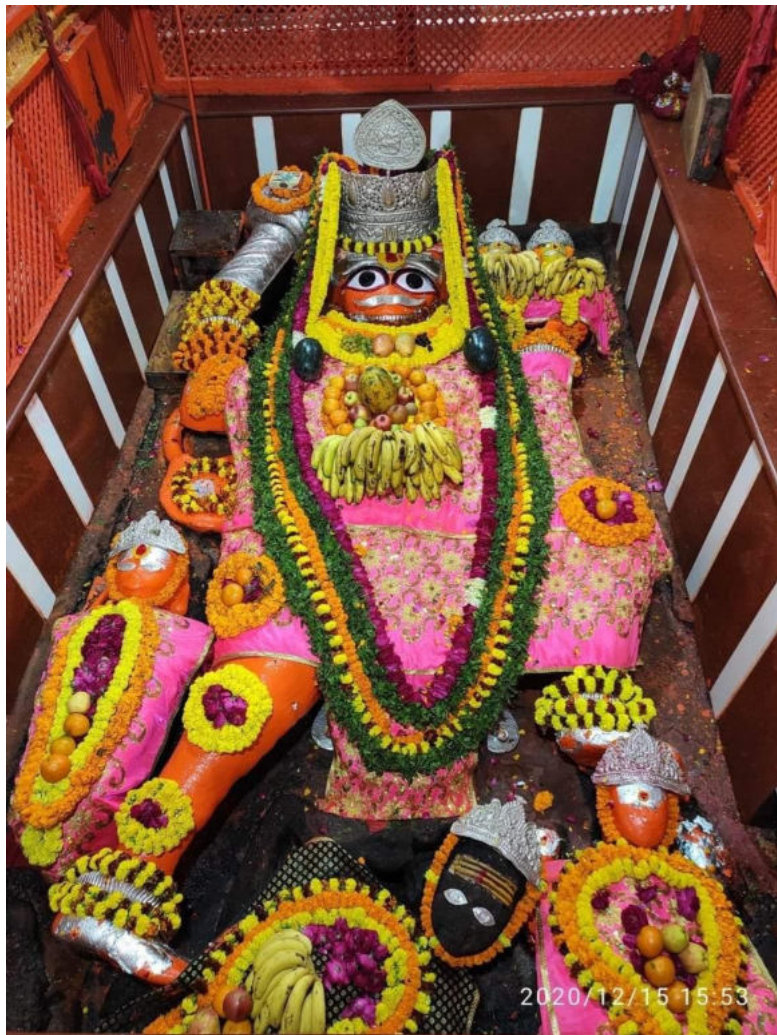
याचना कर सूर्य को बाहर निकालने का आग्रह किया। कुछ ज्योतिषों का मानना है कि हनुमान की पूजा करने से मंगल गृह के बुरे प्रभाव अथवा मानव पर अन्य किसी और गृह की वजह से बुरे प्रभाव को बेअसर किया जा सकता है।

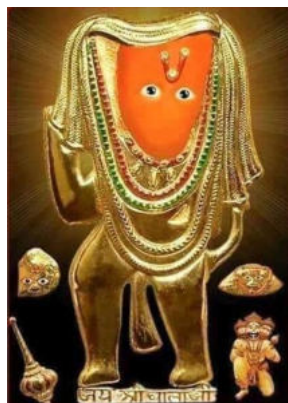
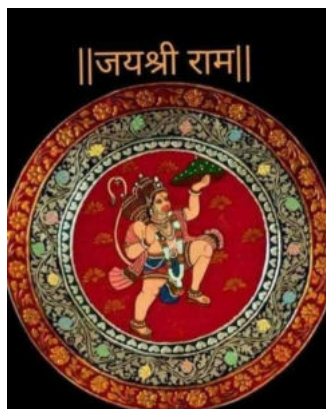


Ref: Facebook page: Shree Sankat Mochan Hanumam Temple Varanasi

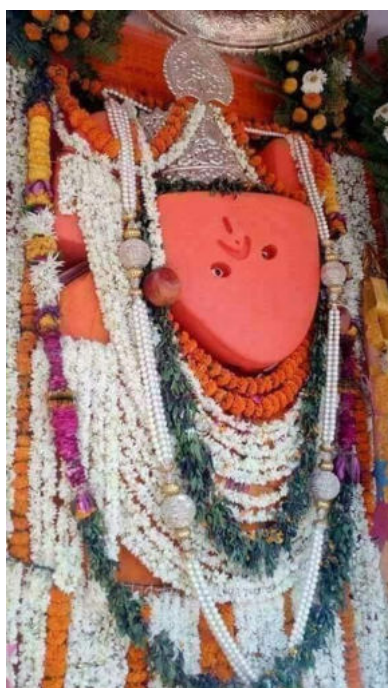
Photos:

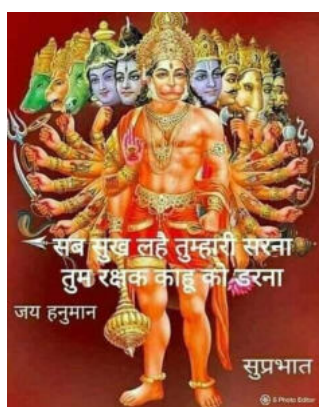


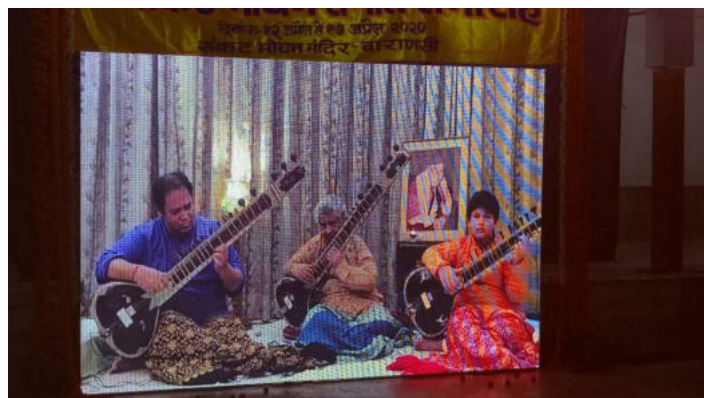






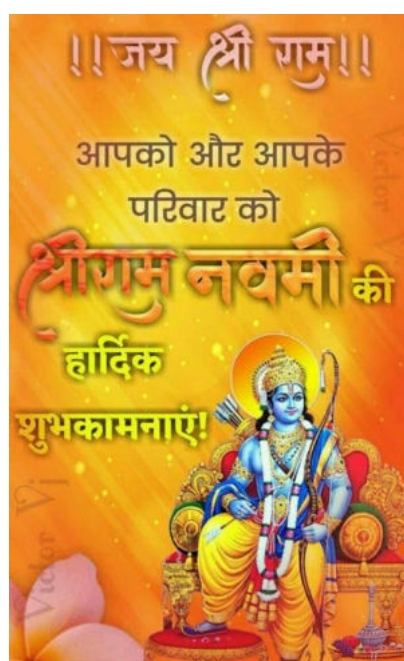
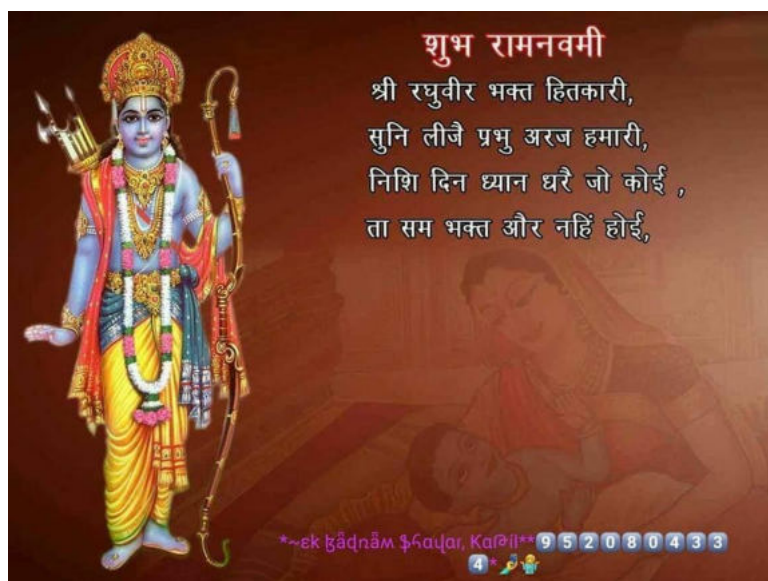


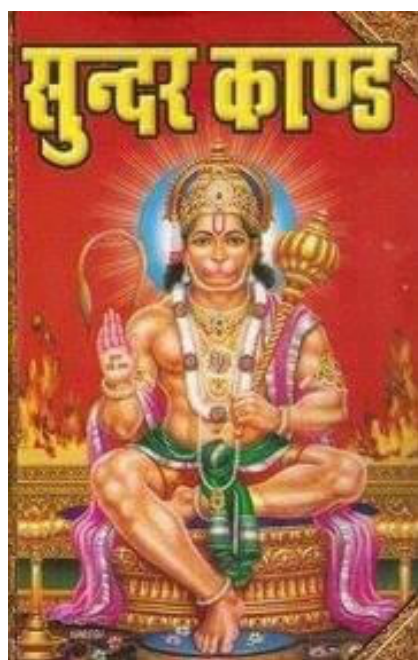
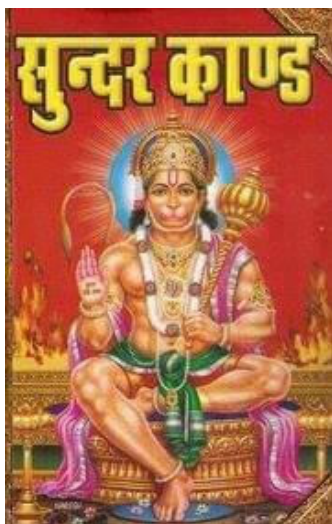


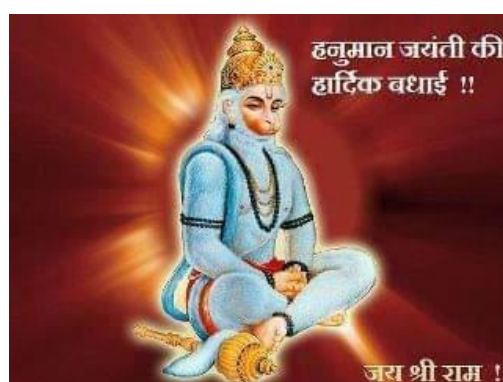




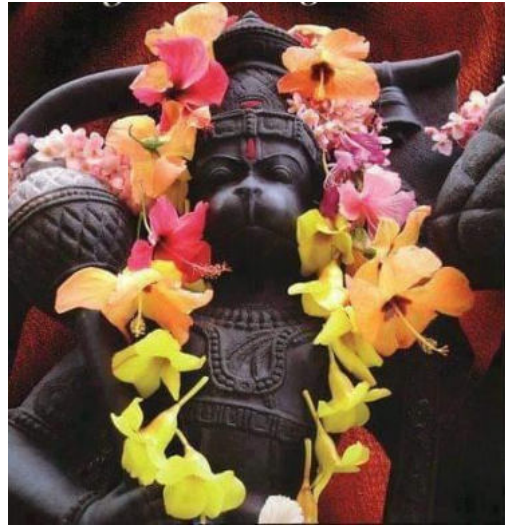














**FB Videos:**

<https://fb.watch/81Rfhit45H/>

<https://fb.watch/81RiR7deuq/>

<https://www.facebook.com/shreesankatmochanhanumantemplevaranasi/videos/2710790522351415/>

<https://www.facebook.com/shreesankatmochanhanumantemplevaranasi/videos/508049859881480/>

Kashi Vishwanath daily darshan:

<https://www.facebook.com/182091971937450/posts/2597839910362632/>

Sankat Mochan Hanuman: Saturday darshan:

<https://www.facebook.com/182091971937450/posts/2438588749621083/?sfnsn=wiwspmo>

Saturday darshan:

<https://www.facebook.com/182091971937450/posts/2368322356647723/?sfnsn=wiwspmo>

Ref: templepurohit.com

Sankat Mochan Temple is dedicated to the Lord Hanuman. This temple is also called as the Monkey temple because of the presence of lot of monkeys inside the premises. It is one of the holy temples of the Lord Hanuman and the main location for Hindus for their many religious as well as cultural festivals. It is located in the southern part of the Varanasi, on the way to the Durga Mandir and New Vishwanath temple BHU, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. The meaning of the Sankat Mochan is relief from all the problems (Sankat means problem and Mochan means relief giver). Sankat Mochan Temple was constructed by the educationist and freedom fighter Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya (the founder of the BHU) in the early 1900s. The Hanuman Jayanti (birthday of the Lord Hanuman) is celebrated every year by organizing a special Shobha Yatra (a parade) from Durga temple (Durga Kund) to the Sankat Mochan Temple.

The devotees of the Lord Hanuman offer Prasad (desi ghee ke basan ke ladoo) and Sindoor on the statue to the Lord Hanuman which is saled in the campus of the temple. They also decorate the idol of the Lord Hanuman with the flower garland. The temple of the Sankat Mochan has unique feature by having the idol of Lord Hanuman in front of his Lord Rama (whom he is always dedicated in unselfish manner).

History

It is considered that the temple was built from the time when Goswami Tulsidas had a vision of the Hanuman. The temple was established by the great saint Goswami Tulsidas (the author of the Ramacharitamans). The Ramcharitamans is the Hindi edition of the Hindu epic Ramayana which was initially written by the Valmiki. Sankat Mochan Foundation was started by the Veer Bhadra Mishra (the high priest of the temple) in 1982. Veer Bhadra Mishra was working for cleaning and protecting the holy River Gange. This project was financed by the U. S. and the Swedish governments. Veer Bhadra Mishra was the previous chief of the Department of Civil Engineering in the IIT, BHU, Varanasi.

7th March 2006 leave a very bad impression on the devotees of the Lord Hanuman. At that day, one of the three explosions took place there and hit the temple. We lost so much on that explosion. That event was happened while the aarti was going on and affected the several worshippers and wedding participators. The most important thing to know is that, the temple was full of devotees on the next day of the explosion. The permanent police security is there after the terrorist event of 2007.

How to reach

By Road: You can reach to the temple by hiring a car or by taking auto rickshaw. Sankat Mochan Temple is located about 11 km from the railway station of Varanasi and same distance from roadways bus stand and 3 km from the BHU. You can easily reach the temple from any where in Varanasi as there is very good facility of Auto rickshaw at every location just ask driver the way to reach he will guide your clearly.

By Rail: You can take auto rickshaw for Sankat Mochan directly from Banaras railway station or roadways bus stand, it will charge Rs 15 and will take 45 minutes to reach.

By Air: The Temple can be reached through nearest Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport which is well connected with regular domestic flights to Delhi, Mumbai.

Poojas and festivals

This temple Opening & Closing times is 5.00 AM and 10.00 PM. During this period major part of the Lord Hanuman rituals are performed. Archana, Aarti and Abhisekham are the daily pujas performed.

The Sankat Mochan Sangeet Samaroh (classical music and dance concert celebration) takes place every year in the month of April. In this celebration, great musicians and performers from all across the India come to take part. First time this festival was celebrated 88 years ago. This event attracts huge crowd at the temple. In the 2009, the vocalist Pandit Jasraj and Kathak model Pandit Birju Maharaj took part in the celebration.

The 2010 concert was spread over five days, during which artists like, Pandit Jasraj, Sunanda Patnayak, Pt. Channulal Mishra, Pt. Rajan-Sajan Mishra and Pt. Amar Nath Mishra performed. In 2015 concert famous Pakistani-ghazal singer Ustad Ghulam Ali performed at Sankat Mochan Sangeet Samaroh.

Additional information

The Sankat Mochan Foundation (SMF) was established in 1982 by Veer Bhadra Mishra, the Mahant (High priest) of the temple, and has been working for cleaning and protecting the Ganges river. Its projects are funded in part by aid from the U. S. and Swedish governments. Mishra was formerly former Head of the Civil Engineering Department at the Indian Institute of Technology (BHU) Varanasi [IIT(BHU)]

and was awarded United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established the “Global 500 Roll of Honour” in 1992, and later the TIME magazine’s “Hero of the Planet” award in 1999.

The foundation has been working with Australia-based environmental group, Oz Greene, under a programme called “Swatcha Ganga Abhiyan” for over 25 years. It celebrated its silver jubilee on 3–4 November 2007, with two-day event which concluded at the Tulsi Ghat, on the Ganges.

YouTube videos:

Sankat Mochan Temple story: <https://youtu.be/7Xa2xOJXMik>

Sankat Mochan Hanuman Temple: <https://youtu.be/hfgd-5ruuBQ>

Darshan: <https://youtu.be/V8cnloWT64U>

Sankat Mochan Hanuman Temple: <https://youtu.be/XeTZiS655MM>

Devotees at Hanuman temple: <https://youtu.be/zG9vE72OLSU>

Covid 19- reopening of temple: <https://youtu.be/hzdfYQVJGTk>

Aarti: <https://youtu.be/2Do8pD-NgdM>

Threat to blow up: <https://youtu.be/sqy4L1nBtIs>

Temple buzzing with religious activity: <https://youtu.be/8sgXKIVmMPI>

Long queue of devotees: <https://youtu.be/8psPadAo42M>

Live Aarti: <https://youtu.be/l0i5MteDp0c>

Sankat Mochan Temple: <https://youtu.be/Gn873qDHSsI>

Sankat Mochan Temple-reopening after 6 months: <https://youtu.be/VJf92WRgflo>

Exploring the mystery: https://youtu.be/XXrhFDe_CVs

Sankat Mochan Hanuman Temple: <https://youtu.be/zJH7pSq9Kbw>

Hanuman keertan at the temple: <https://youtu.be/GPANimNpxKg>

Sankat Mochan Temple: <https://youtu.be/-drRcziDcNQ>

Devotees at Sankat Mochan Temple: <https://youtu.be/zG9vE72OLSU>

Hanuman chalisa: Pt. Jasraj and Shankar Mahadevan: https://youtu.be/EfEy_PHxkPs

Hanuman Chalisa: M S Subbulakshmi: <https://youtu.be/r3DC3PjUTbc>

Hanuman Chalisa: Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/XQjcHAVbljM>

Hanuman bhajans-Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/UzdLbpQ-enM>

Hanuman chalisa and bhajans- Lata Mangeshkar: <https://youtu.be/wyh6KbRV9FE>

Famous Hanuman temples of India-Part - II

Hanuman Garhi Temple, Ayodhya

Compiled by
M. Thirumaleshwar
Email: tmuliya@rediffmail.com



Ref: Wikipedia

Hanuman Garhi is a 10th century temple of lord Hanuman in Uttar Pradesh, India. Located in Ayodhya, it is one of the most important temples in the city along with other temples such as Nageshwar Nath and the in-construction Ram Temple.[1] Located in the middle of Ayodhya, 76 steps lead to the Hanumangarhi which is one of the most popular temple complexes of Hanuman in North India. It is a custom that before visiting Ram temple one should first pay visit to Lord Hanuman temple.[2][3][4] The temple houses Hanuman's mother, Anjani, with a young Hanuman sitting on her lap.[5] This temple is under the administration of Bairagi Akhara named Nirvani Ani Akhara .

When Lord Rama returned to Ayodhya after conquering Ravana, Hanumanji started living here. That is why it was named Hanumangarh or Hanuman Kot. From here, Hanumanji used to protect Ramkot. In the main temple, Pawansut sits in the lap of Mata Anjani. This huge temple and its residential complex is spread over 52 bighas. Many temples of the country including Vrindavan, Nashik, Ujjain, Jagannathpuri have assets, akharas and meetings of this temple.

Hanuman Garhi temple is located near Ram Janmabhoomi. In 1855, the Nawab of Awadh saved the temple from destruction by a group of Muslims who thought Hanumangarhi had been built over a mosque.[6][7] Historian Sarvepalli Gopal has said that the 1855 dispute was not for the Babri Masjid - Ram Temple site but for the Hanuman Garhi temple.[6] This Dispute is between Ramanandi Bairagis and Muslims.

Festivals

Rama Navami
Dussehra
Deepawali

Ref: ayodhya.nic.in**Hanuman Garhi**

Hanuman Garhi is 1 km from Ayodhya railway station. Vikramaditya got a temple constructed which later on came to be known as Hanuman Garhi. It is believed that Lord Hanuman (Pavan Putra) lived here guard Ayodhya. You will find here a beautiful idol of Bal (young) sitting on lap of Maa Anjani at the main temple.

How to reach

By Air

Lucknow International Airport is the nearest Airport which is 152 Kms from Ayodhya. Ayodhya is about 158 Kms from Gorakhpur Airport, 172 Kms from Prayagraj Airport and 224 Kms from Varanasi Airport.

By Train

Faizabad and Ayodhya are major railway stations of the district and are well connected to almost all major cities and towns. By Rail route Faizabad is 128 kms. from Lucknow, 171 kms. from Gorakhpur, 157 kms. from Allahabad and 196 kms from Varanasi. By Rail route Ayodhya is 135 kms. from Lucknow, 164 kms. from Gorakhpur, 164 kms. from Allahabad and 189 kms from Varanasi.

By Road

Services of Uttar Pradesh Transport Corporation buses are available 24 hours a day, and it is very easy to reach here from all places. By Road Faizabad is 152 kms from Lucknow, 158 kms from Gorakhpur, 172 kms from Allahabad and 224 kms from Varanasi. By Road Ayodhya is 172 kms from Lucknow, 138 kms from Gorakhpur, 192 kms from Allahabad and 244 kms from Varanasi.

Photos:





Ref: amarujala.com

नवाब शुजाउद्दौला ने बनवाई थी हनुमान गढ़ी, जानें- इसको बनवाने के पीछे की रोचक कहानी

धीरेंद्र सिंह/अमर उजाला, अयोध्या

Published by: ishwar ashish Updated Sat, 19 Oct 2019 04:18 PM IST



बजरंगबली की प्रधान पीठ हनुमानगढ़ी के प्रति जनमानस में अगाध आस्था है। देश-विदेश से भी बड़ी संख्या में लोग यहां दर्शन करने पहुंचते हैं। लेकिन कम ही लोग जानते हैं कि आलीशान हनुमानगढ़ी को अवध के नवाब शुजाउद्दौला ने बनवाया था। इसके पहले वहां हनुमानजी की एक छोटी सी मूर्ति को टीले पर पेड़ के नीचे लोग पूजते थे। हनुमानगढ़ी बनवाने के पीछे सद्भाव की एक रोचक कहानी है। बाबा अभयराम ने नवाब शुजाउद्दौला के शहजादे की जान बचाई थी, तब नवाब के बार-बार मिन्नत करने पर उन्होंने हनुमानगढ़ी बनवाने का प्रस्ताव रखा, जिसे नवाब ने सहर्ष स्वीकार कर लिया।



अयोध्या जो भी जाता है वह हनुमानगढ़ी के दर्शन जरूर करता है। रावण पर विजय प्राप्त करने के बाद भगवान राम जब अयोध्या लौटे तो हनुमानजी ने यहां रहना शुरू किया। इसी कारण इसका नाम हनुमानगढ़ या हनुमान कोट पड़ा। यहीं से हनुमानजी रामकोट की रक्षा करते थे। मुख्य मंदिर में माता अंजनी की गोद में पवनसुत विराजमान हैं। अयोध्या के मध्य में स्थित हनुमानगढ़ी तक पहुंचने के लिए 76 सीढ़ियां चढ़नी पड़ती हैं। यही अयोध्या की सबसे ऊंची इमारत भी है जो चारों तरफ से नजर आती है। इस विशाल मंदिर व उसका आवासीय परिसर करीब 52 बीघे में फैला है। वृंदावन, नासिक, उज्जैन, जगन्नाथपुरी समेत देश के कई नगरों में इस मंदिर की संपत्तियां, अखाड़े व बैठक हैं।



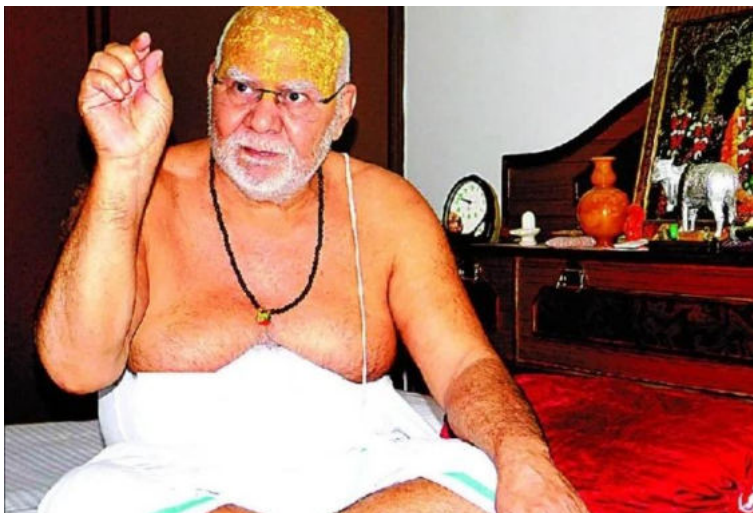
हनुमानगढ़ी के महंत ज्ञानदास बताते हैं कि साहित्यरत्न व साहित्य सुधाकर से विभूषित रायबहादुर लाला सीताराम ने 1933 में अपनी पुस्तक श्री अवध की झांकी में विस्तार से हनुमानगढ़ी का प्रामाणिक जिक्र किया है। उनका कहना है कि त्रेतायुग की रामनगरी के जीर्णोद्धार के समय महाराजा विक्रमादित्य ने 360 मंदिर बनवाए। औरंगजेब के समय इसमें से कई तहस-नहस हो गये। राममंदिर भी तभी तोड़ा गया, बाबर तो कभी अयोध्या आया ही नहीं। इस बात का जिक्र लेखक किशोर कुणाल ने भी किया है।



17वीं शताब्दी में हनुमानगढ़ी एक टीला रह गया था। हनुमानजी की छोटी मूर्ति जो आजकल फूलों से ढकी हुई बड़ी मूर्ति के आगे रखी है, एक पेड़ के नीचे पूजी जाती थी। बाबा अभयराम दास जी यहां रहते थे। उन्हीं दिनों नवाब शुजाउद्दौला (1739-1754) का पुत्र बीमार हो गया। हकीम व वैद्य सब हार गये और रोग बढ़ता ही गया। नवाब परेशान हो गये तो हिंदू मंत्रियों ने बाबा अभयराम की महत्ता व उन पर हनुमत कृपा के बारे में बताया। नवाब मान गये।



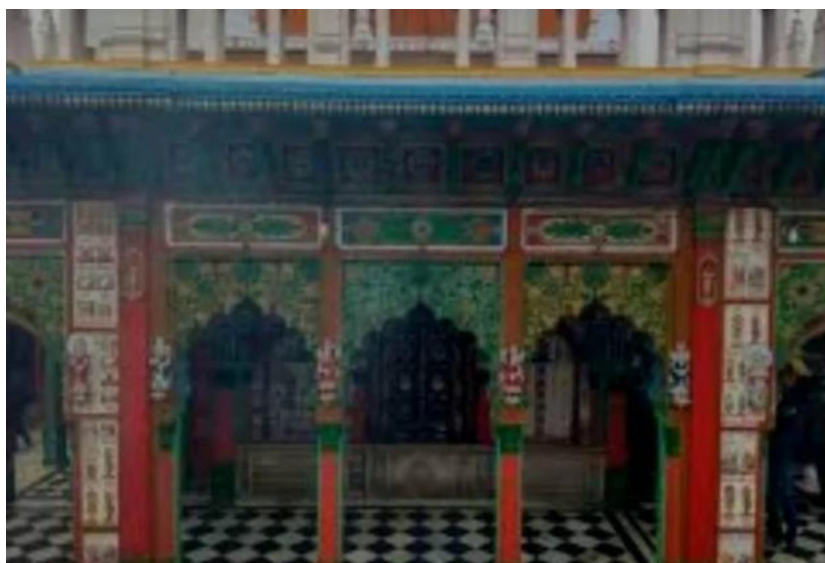
मंत्रियों ने आकर बाबा से बड़ी अनुनय-विनय की तब उन्होंने फैजाबाद आकर नवाब के बेटे को देखा। अभयराम ने कुछ मंत्र पढ़कर हनुमानजी के चरणामृत का जल छिड़का। जिसके बाद वह उठकर बैठ गया। थोड़े ही दिनों में वह ठीक भी हो गया। नवाब बहुत प्रसन्न हुए, बाबा से बोले- हम आपको कुछ देना चाहते हैं, बाबा बोले- हम साधु हैं हमें कुछ नहीं चाहिए। नवाब बार-बार अनुरोध करने लगे तो बाबा ने कहा कि हनुमान जी की कृपा से यह ठीक हुए हैं, आपकी श्रद्धा है तो हनुमानगढ़ी बनवा दीजिए।



Mahant

आज भी हनुमानगढ़ी में कायम हैं पुरानी परंपराएं

कुछ साल पहले हनुमानगढ़ी के महंत ज्ञानदास के आवास पर रोजा इफ्तार कार्यक्रम में बड़ी संख्या में मुसलमान पहुंचे थे और इसकी खबर सुर्खियों में आयी थी। अयोध्या के इतिहास में पहली बार ऐसा आयोजन किया गया था। इसी के बाद अयोध्या के प्रमुख मुसलिम नेता सादिक अली के घर पर ईद मिलन समारोह में बड़ी संख्या में साधु और महंत शामिल हुए।



अली शाह ने की थी भंडारे की शुरुआत

माह के पहले मंगल को नवाब वाजिद अली शाह ने भंडारे की परंपरा शुरू की थी। जब कुछ कट्टरपंथी मुसलमानों ने बवाल करने का प्रयास किया तो नवाब ने हिंदुओं का साथ दिया और उत्पाती लोगों को सजा दी। घोषणा की गयी थी कि मुसलमान वहां 28 जुलाई 1855 को नमाज पढ़ेंगे। इस घटना से काफी तनाव बढ़ा पर नवाब वाजिद अली शाह ने इससे जुड़े तथ्यों की बाकायदा जांच करायी और पाया गया कि केवल तिल का ताड़ बनाने का प्रयास किया गया।

Ref: zeenews.india.com

Ayodhya Ram Mandir: जानिए आखिर क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है Hanumangarhi की पूजा

नवाब सिराजुद्दौला (Nawab Siraj-Ud-Daula) को कोई असाध्य रोग हो गया था. नवाब यहां इमली के बाग में पूजा-अर्चना करने वाले बाबा अभय रामदास जी (Baba Abhay Ram Das) के पास आया और स्वस्थ हो गया. उसके बाद इस मंदिर का निर्माण किया गया.



- अयोध्या पुरी प्रभु श्रीराम की नगरी है
- इसे हनुमान जी का घर भी कहा जाता है
- इस दिव्य मंदिर का इतिहास 500 साल से भी अधिक पुराना है

अयोध्या: 'जहां राम वहां हनुमान और जहां हनुमान वहां राम' कुछ ऐसी ही है प्रभु श्रीराम की पावन जन्मस्थली अयोध्या (Ayodhya). अयोध्या में बजरंग बली का विश्व विख्यात मंदिर 'हनुमान गढ़ी' (Hanuman Garhi Mandir) स्थित है. हनुमानजी को अयोध्या का रक्षक माना जाता है और कहते हैं कि हनुमानजी की आज्ञा लिए बिना कोई प्रभु श्रीराम के दर्शन नहीं कर सकता है. आइये आपको बताते हैं राम नगरी अयोध्या के हनुमान गढ़ी मंदिर के बारे में, जहां साक्षात हनुमान जी का वास है.

प्रभु श्रीराम की नगरी

अयोध्या पुरी प्रभु श्रीराम की नगरी है. यहां के कण-कण में श्रीराम बसते हैं. यहां की मिट्टी भी श्रीराम की चरण रज से पावन है. अयोध्या में श्रीराम की लीलाएं हुई हैं. यहां प्रभु अपने भ्राताओं और अपनी अर्धांगिनी जगकनंदिनी सीता के साथ विराजते हैं.

अब जहां प्रभु श्रीराम हैं, वहां उनके परम भक्त हनुमान तो होंगे ही. अयोध्या स्थित हनुमान गढ़ी मंदिर के बारे में मान्यता है कि हनुमानजी यहां सदैव वास करते हैं.

हनुमानजी का घर

अयोध्या का सबसे प्रमुख श्री हनुमान मंदिर 'हनुमानगढ़ी' के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है. यह मंदिर ऊंचे टीले पर स्थित है. कहा जाता है कि हनुमानजी को रहने के लिए यही स्थान दिया गया था इसलिए इसे हनुमान जी का घर भी

कहा जाता है। इस मंदिर को लेकर यह भी मान्यता है कि अयोध्या आने वाले श्रद्धालुओं को भगवान प्रभु श्रीराम के दर्शन से पहले उनके भक्त हनुमानजी के दर्शन करने होते हैं।

बेहद प्राचीन है मंदिर का इतिहास

हनुमान गढ़ी मंदिर के महंत गौरी शंकर दास (Mahant Gauri Shankar Das) ने बताया कि मंदिर का इतिहास सिराजुद्दौला के समय का है। नवाब सिराजुद्दौला को कोई असाध्य रोग हो गया था। नवाब यहां इमली के बाग में पूजा अर्चना करने वाले बाबा अभय रामदास जी के पास आया और स्वस्थ हो गया। उसके बाद इस मंदिर का निर्माण किया गया।

जहां श्री राम के भजन, वहीं हनुमान

मंदिर में स्थापित हनुमानजी को लेकर मान्यता है कि जब लंका को जीतकर भगवान श्रीराम (Lord Sri Rama) अयोध्या वापिस आए तो उनके साथ हनुमान जी भी आए। प्रभु श्रीराम जब अपनी लीला पूरी करके वापिस गौलोक जाने लगे तो हनुमानजी ने साथ जाने से मना कर दिया। हनुमानजी पृथ्वी पर ही रुकना चाहते थे। उनका कहना था कि जहां श्री राम के भजन होते हैं, वे वहीं रुकेंगे और श्रीराम की आराधना करेंगे।

तब भगवान श्रीराम हनुमान जी को अयोध्या में ही छोड़कर अपने धाम गौलोक चले गए।

भगवान के साथ पत्राचार की परंपरा

हनुमान गढ़ी के इस दिव्य मंदिर को लेकर मान्यता है कि पूरे देश में बजरंग बली हनुमानजी की इस मंदिर जैसी जाग्रत मूर्ति कहीं नहीं है। मंदिर में श्रीहनुमान के पीछे श्रीराम दरबार विराजता है। महंत गौरी शंकर दास ने बताया कि मंदिर में स्थापित मूर्ति इतनी दिव्य है कि यदि सेवा में पुजारी से कोई गलती हो जाए तो स्वयं भगवान हनुमान दो घंटे में पुजारी को उसकी त्रुटि का एहसास दिलाते हैं।

इस अद्भुत मंदिर में भगवान के साथ पत्राचार की भी परंपरा है। पुजारी पत्र (Letter) लिख कर भगवान हनुमान से अलग-अलग विषयों पर आज्ञा लेते हैं।

कलियुग के राजा हनुमान

गर्मियों में इस मंदिर के कपाट सुबह 5 बजे खुलते हैं और रात दस बजे बंद होते हैं, जबकि सर्दियों में मंदिर के पट सुबह 6 बजे खुलते हैं। ऋतु कोई भी हो, मंदिर में श्रद्धालुओं की हमेशा भीड़ रहती है। मंगलवार को प्रभु हनुमान के भक्त बड़ी मात्रा में हनुमानगढ़ी दर्शन करने आते हैं। श्रद्धालुओं की मान्यता है कि हनुमान गढ़ी के हनुमान जी अयोध्या की सदा रक्षा करते हैं और वे कलियुग के राजा (King Of Kalyug) हैं।

उन्हें अयोध्या का प्रत्यक्ष देवता माना जाता है। इसलिए अयोध्या में कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण काम करने से पहले बजरंग बली से अनुमति ली जाती है।

मंदिर से जुड़े लोग कहते हैं कि मंदिर की स्थापना सिराजुद्दौला के शासन काल में हुई थी। अयोध्या में कोई भी काम करना हो तो श्री हनुमान की अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है। तभी प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी (Narendra Modi) ने भी अयोध्या मंदिर भूमि पूजन से पहले यहां पूजा-अर्चना की।

मंदिर में है एक विजय स्तंभ

लगभग 70 सीढ़ियां चढ़ने के बाद श्रद्धालु यहां हनुमान गढ़ी के बाबा हनुमान की शरण में पहुंचते हैं। मंदिर में हनुमानजी को हीरे-मोती के आभूषण पहनाए जाते हैं और तुलसी पत्र पर रोजाना राम नाम लिख कर चढ़ाया

जाता है. मंदिर में एक स्तंभ भी है और इस स्तंभ की मान्यताएं त्रेता युग के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं. महंत गौरी शंकर दास ने बताया कि यहां एक विजय स्तंभ (Victory Pillar) भी है.

लंका विजय के बाद हनुमान जी इस स्तंभ को लेकर आए थे और यहां लगाया था. यहां लोग मत्था जरूर टेकते हैं और बजरंग बली से अपनी मनोकामना पूर्ति की प्रार्थना करते हैं.

इस मंदिर को लेकर श्रद्धालुओं का कहना है कि यहां आने से उनकी सारी मनोकामनाएं पूर्ण होती हैं. श्रद्धालु यह भी मानते हैं कि यहां हनुमान जी को लाल चोला चढ़ाने से बुरे ग्रह शांत हो जाते हैं और जीवन में सफलता और समृद्धि मिलती है.

Ref: tripadvisor.in

Hanuman Garhi in Ayodhya
Review of Hanuman Garhi Mandir
Reviewed 28 December 2014

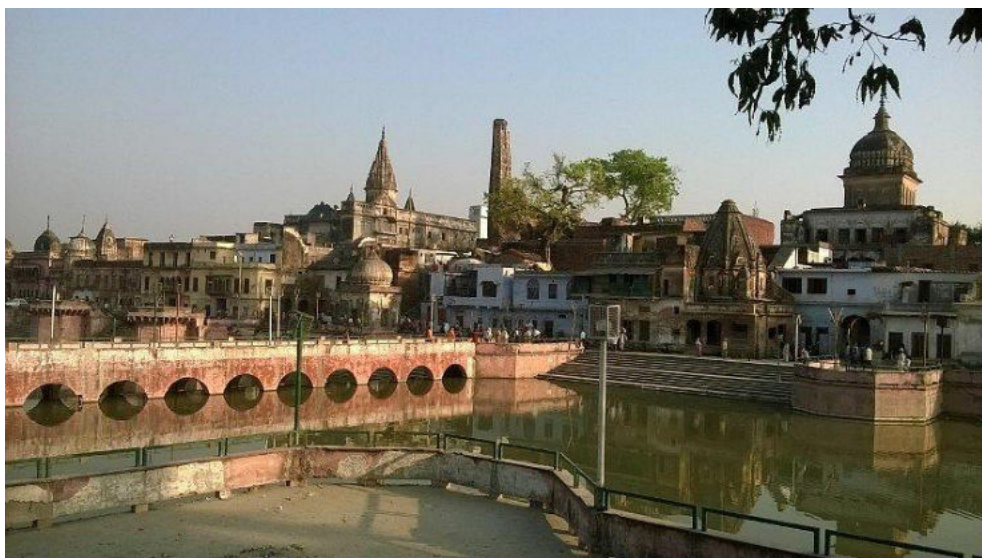
Hanuman Garhi (Temple) is located at SH 9, Ayodhya, and Faizabad district in the state of Uttar Pradesh in India. It is the most popular mandir in Ayodhya. Its ornate carved gateway has to be reached by climbing 76 steps. On entering the temple we will see idol of Mother Goddess Anjana Devi, the mother of Lord Hanuman. Here she is keeping the child Hanuman on her lap. The temple land was donated by Nawab of Avadh for construction of the temple during the 10th century.

This is a cave temple. It has an inner sanctum where the idol of infant Hanuman is seen on his mother Anjana Devi's lap. This Bal Hanuman is well known for bestowing boons on the devotees. From outside this temple looks like a four-sided fort with circular citadels at every bend of the wall. It is the faith of some people here that Lord Hanuman by dwelling in this cave has been taking care of the Ramjanambhumi at Ramkot. Some people may not believe this theory. However this is in the category of "Must visit shrine" in Ayodhya.

Ayodhya and Faizabad are twin cities and well connected with Lucknow, Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Allahabad. The nearest airports are those of Lucknow (135 km) and Varanasi (200 km). Ayodhya is 6 km (4 mi) from Faizabad. It has good road connectivity with Lucknow (135 km), Varanasi (200 km), Allahabad (165 km) and Gorakhpur (175 km).

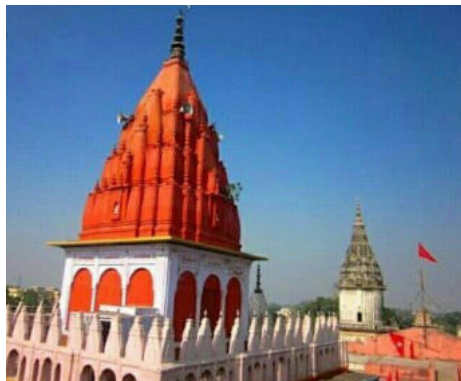
The Railway network connects Ayodhya directly with Lucknow (three hours) and Varanasi (four hours). Bangalore is at about 2350kms from Ayodhya. In Summer (March to July) the temperatures would range from 35 to 45 degrees Celsius and in Winters (November to January) from 6 to 25 degrees Celsius. Rainy season is during monsoon of July to September.

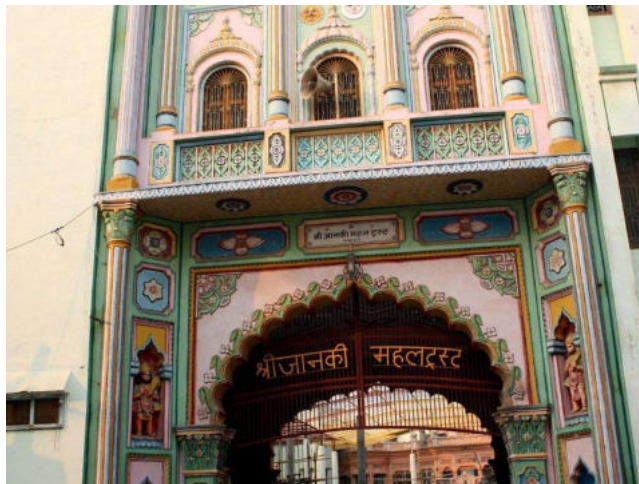
There are many dharma shalas, hotels to provide accommodation. Tasty food is available as one pleases.

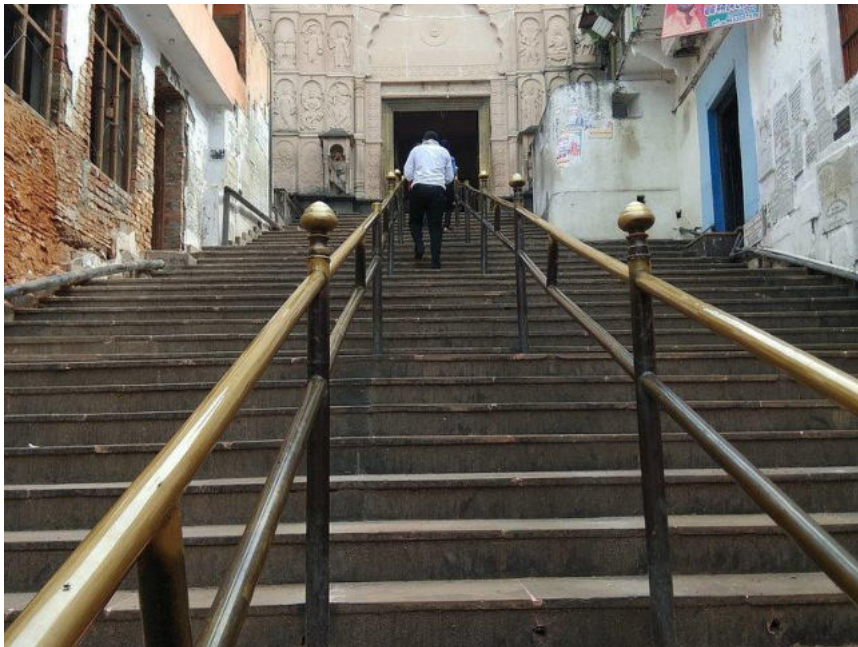


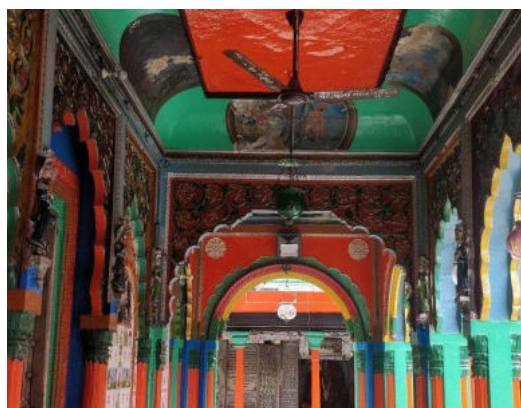






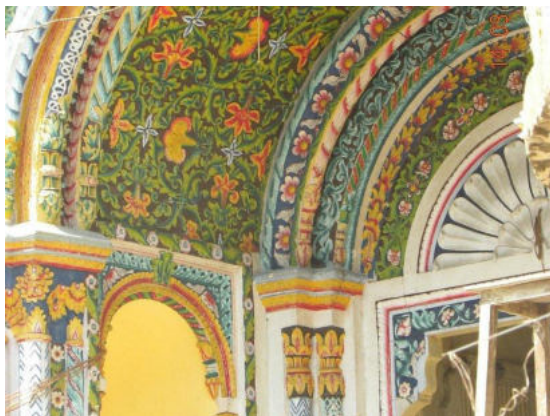


















Ref: Indiatoday.in

Ayodhya: When Wajid Ali Shah saved Hanuman temple from Muslims near Babri Masjid

In 1855, a group of Muslims wanted to take possession of Hanuman Garhi temple of Ayodhya claiming that it was built after destroying a mosque.



HIGHLIGHTS

- A group of Muslims attacked Hanuman Garhi temple in 1855.
- Hanuman Garhi temple is situated near Babri Masjid site.
- Nawab of Awadh ensured that the temple was saved from attackers.

Much against the popular perception that the Hindu groups began their fight in 1855 for a Ram temple at the place where Babri Masjid stood till 1992, a book claims that it is a great misinterpretation of the facts.

The book, titled "Anatomy of a Confrontation: Ayodhya and the Rise of Communal Politics in India" by historian Sarvepalli Gopal, says that the 1855 confrontation was not for Ram temple at Babri Masjid-Janmasthan site.

It states that the conflict was over the Hanuman Garhi temple near the disputed site and the last Nawab of Awad Wajid Ali Shah saved the temple from a band of Sunni Muslim fighters in 1855.

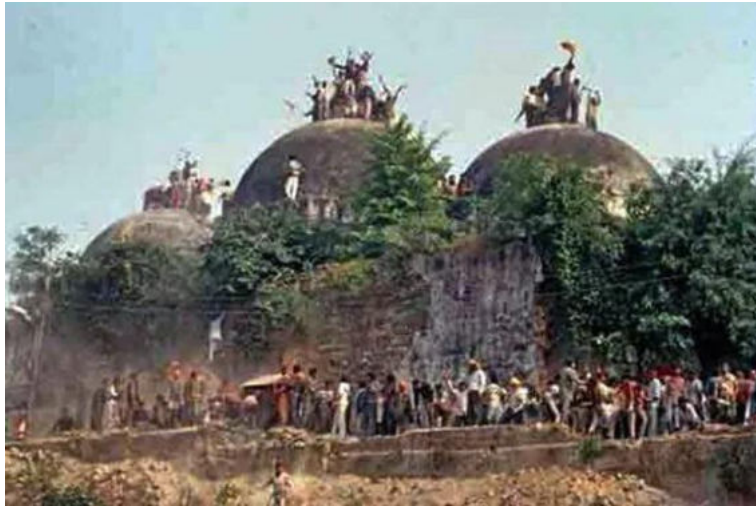
AYODHYA CONFLICT 162 YEARS AGO

Before the Awadh region came under the rule of Nawabs, Ayodhya was not a 'little other than a wilderness' with a few devotees attached to Hindu shrines. But, by the middle of 19th century, it had emerged as a major centre of religious tourism and a lot of credit went to the Nawabs, who gave generous donations for construction of temples.

In fact, the land on which Hanuman Garhi temple is located was donated by one of the Nawabs. In 1885, Ayodhya witnessed a major Hindu-Muslim conflict when orthodox Sunni cleric Shah Ghulam Hussain claimed that the temple of Hanuman Garhi was built by destroying a mosque which existed at its place.

The Hanuman Garhi was under the possession of Bairagis. They denied the existence of a mosque of the place of temple. Ghulam Hussain led a about 500 of his followers to Hanuman Garhi, which was defended by around 8,000 supporters of the Bairagis.

The followers of Ghulam Hussain were comprehensively defeated. The book says that the outnumbered Muslim fighters "gained the Masjid (Babri Masjid) where they were soon surrounded and cut to pieces." It further adds, "Although the Bairagis defeated the Muslims and entered the mosque (Babri Masjid), they did not occupy it; they returned to the Ghurrie (Hanuman Garhi) and other abodes."



Babri Masjid, 1992 (PTI file photo)

REACTION FROM MUSLIMS

The defeat of Muslims in Awadh ruled by the Nawabs led to anger among the Muslims, both Sunni and Shia. The clerics issued fatwas asking Nawab Wajid Ali Shah "to punish the 'wickedness' and 'enormities' of the infidels." The situation was tense and more communal clashes looked imminent.

Nawab Wajid Ali Shah responded with an appeal for peace and constituted a three-member committee of enquiry, consisting of a Muslim, a Hindu and representative of the British in order defuse the tension.

The committee found that there was no mosque at the place of Hanuman Garhi, "at least in the past twenty-five to thirty years, and most probably there never had been one." The report led to resentment among the Muslims and another cleric Maulvi Amir Ali Amethavi launched a movement to reclaim the Hanuman Garhi temple.

HOW WAJID ALI SHAH RESPONDED?

To deal with the new threat, Wajid Ali Shah toyed with the idea of constructing a mosque adjacent to the Hanuman Garhi temple but the move was strongly opposed by the Hindus. Wajid Ali Shah then dropped the idea.

Nawab Wajid Ali Shah now took help from the British and ensured that the Hanuman Garhi temple was not attacked by the Muslim forces and also that no further communal clash took place. Wajid Ali Shah died early next year.

Commenting on the incident, the book says that the Hanuman Garhi episode of 1855 "has been mistaken by many as dispute over the Babri mosque and Ramjanmasthan." S Gopal has blamed this misinterpretation to historian Michael Fisher stating that others "intentionally or unintentionally...have maintained this confusion."

Ref: Facebook page: Hanuman Garhi Ayodhya Ji -Uttar Pradesh:

Photos:

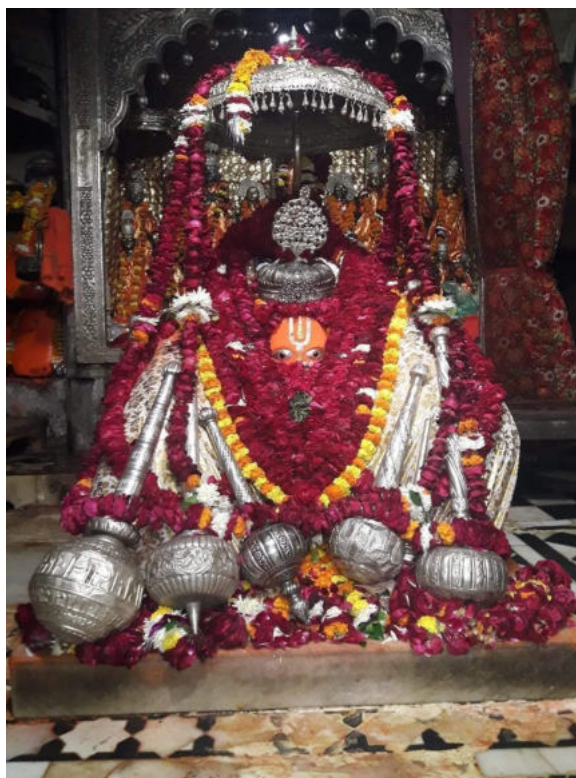
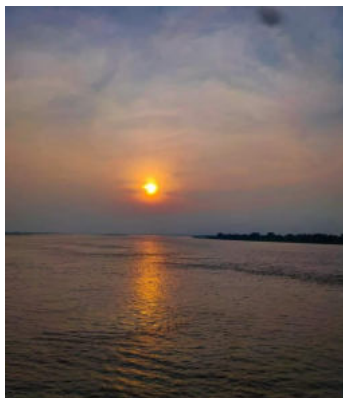








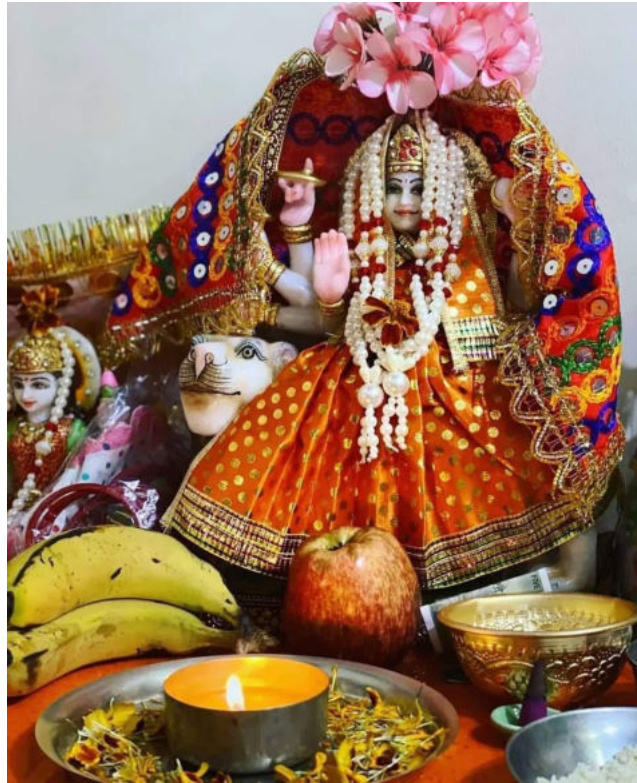








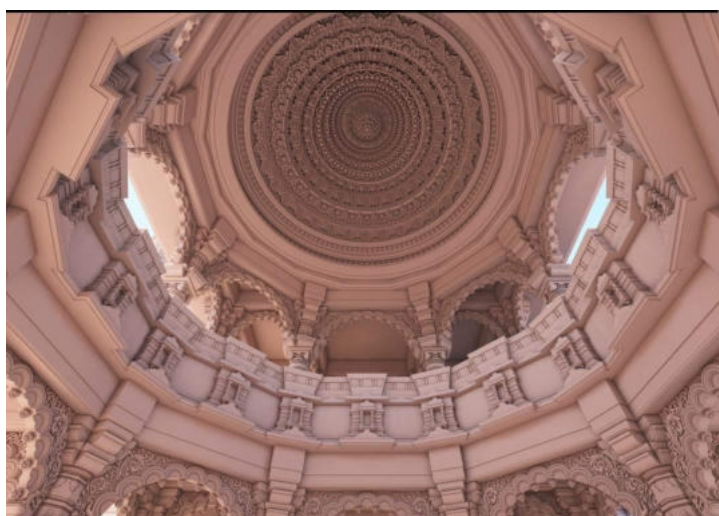


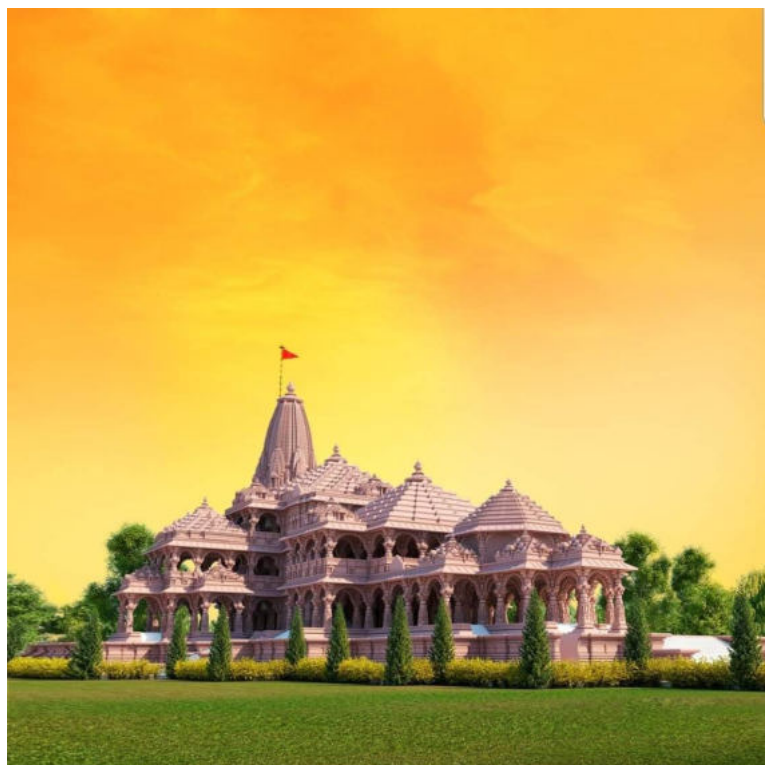




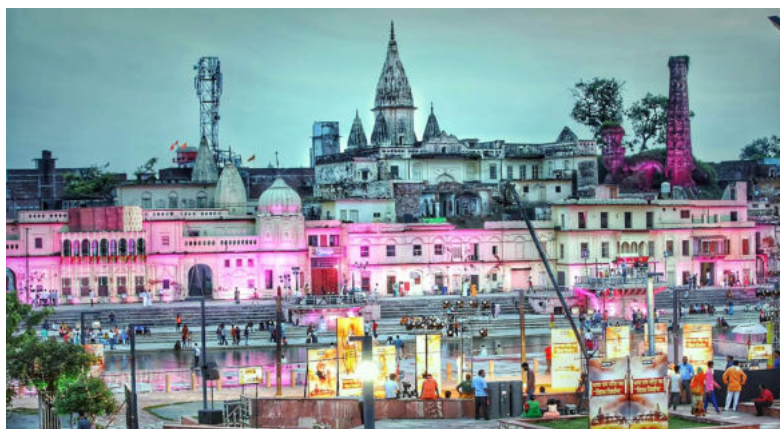




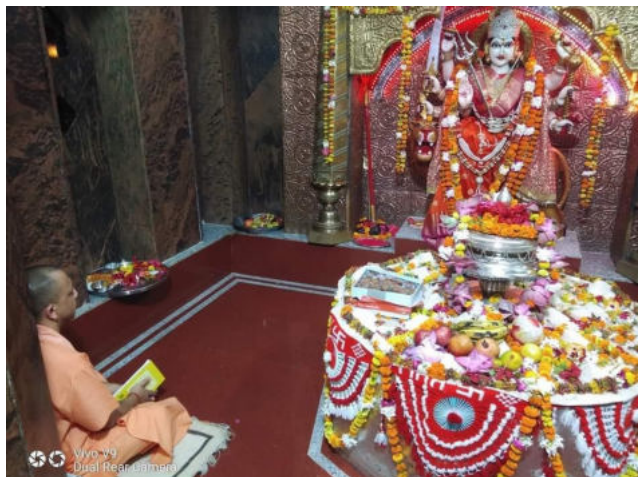


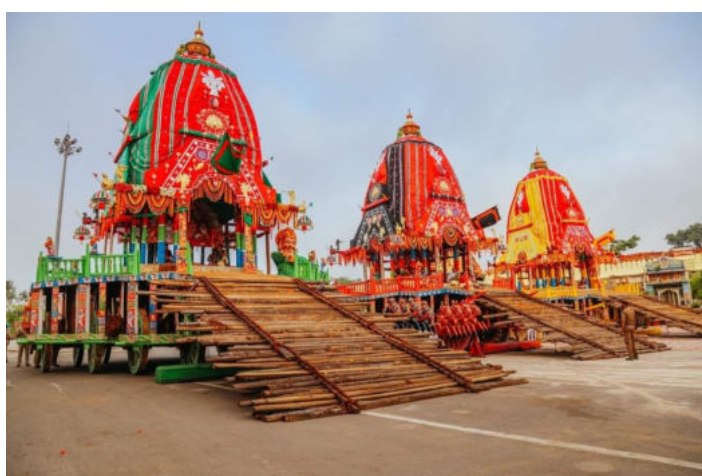












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<https://www.facebook.com/HanumanGarhi.Ayodhya/videos/4574946809765/>

YouTube videos:

Hanuman Garhi, Ayodhya: <https://youtu.be/1EHRuD-YEAw>

Hanuman Garhi darshan: <https://youtu.be/-W7LpsK8Wmw>

Hanuman Garhi Mandir: <https://youtu.be/JcmB3Dcycnk>

Ayodhya- religious importance: <https://youtu.be/RZRo91DASog>

PM Modi prays at Hanuman Garhi Mandir: <https://youtu.be/TumdlJrmO54>

Ayodhya Mandir bhoomi poojan: <https://youtu.be/YondDFhNMXc>

Hanuman Garhi temple - Mahant Premadas: <https://youtu.be/-Z94qk9W6WY>

Hanuman Garhi- preparations before bhoomipoojan of Ram mandir:
<https://youtu.be/zToJ5MDYSJ8>

Before Ram Mandir bhoomipoojan: <https://youtu.be/0AYa9b1TcmU>

Hanuman Garhi, Ayodhya: <https://youtu.be/t8YBIrqlcr4>

Hanuman Garhi-Aarti by PM Modi: <https://youtu.be/G1eq62aBW18>

Preparations for Ram Mandir bhoomipoojan: <https://youtu.be/KuN6KzVIBJA>

PM Modi in Hanuman Garhi: <https://youtu.be/jd-hv5bCIII>

President Kovind visits Hanuman Garhi temple: <https://youtu.be/w9pLjrWU4SA>

Special Aarti at Hanuman Garhi Mandir: <https://youtu.be/Ee2vqhZQrno>

CM Yogi reaches Hanuman Garhi temple: <https://youtu.be/0-6Mh3tqShk>

Ayodhya mahima: <https://youtu.be/nvzI2IXRH1A>

Story about Hanuman Garhi: <https://youtu.be/DIX4aWNGX7Q>

Hanuman Garhi: <https://youtu.be/oC1SI-upJFg>

Videos: Hanuman chalisa and Hanuman bhajans:

Hanuman chalisa: Pt. Jasraj and Shankar Mahadevan: https://youtu.be/EfEy_PHxkPs

Hanuman Chalisa: M S Subbulakshmi: <https://youtu.be/r3DC3PjUTbc>

Hanuman Chalisa: Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/XQjcHAVbljM>

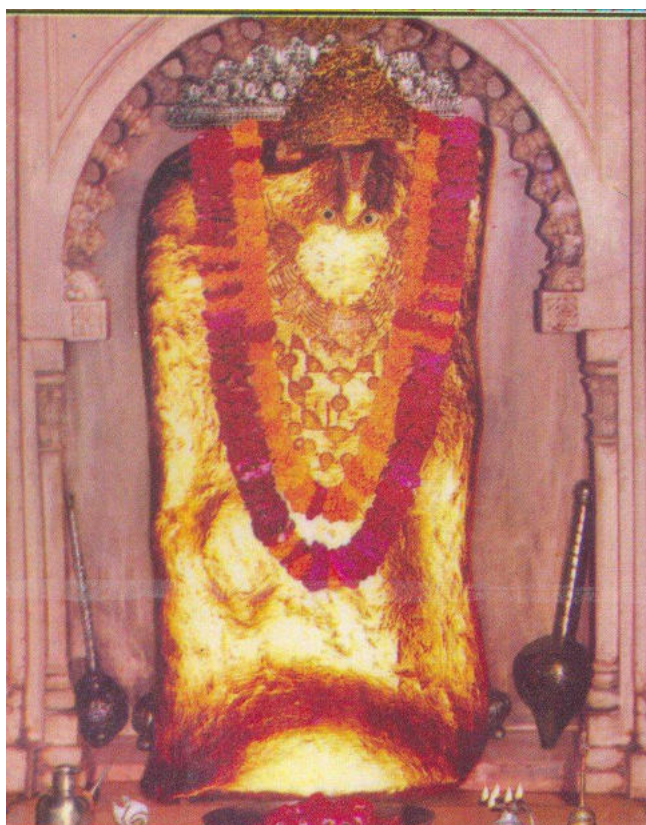
Hanuman bhajans-Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/UzdLbpQ-enM>

Hanuman chalisa and bhajans- Lata Mangeshkar: <https://youtu.be/wyh6KbRV9FE>

Famous Hanuman temples of India-Part - III

Mehandipur Balaji Temple, Rajasthan

Compiled by
M. Thirumaleshwar
Email: tmuliya@rediffmail.com



Ref: Wikipedia

The Mehandipur Balaji Mandir is a noted Hindu temple in Karauli district of Rajasthan, This temple is situated in a town named Mehandipur, in Karauli district on the border of Karauli district and Dausa district. dedicated to the Hindu deity Hanuman. The name Balaji is applied to Shri Hanuman in several parts of India because the childhood (Bala in Hindi or Sanskrit) form of the Lord is especially celebrated there. The temple is dedicated to Balaji (another name for Shree Hanuman Ji). Unlike similar religious sites it is located in a town rather than the countryside. Its reputation for ritualistic healing and exorcism of evil spirits attracts many pilgrims from Rajasthan and elsewhere.

Overview

The temple of Balaji Maharaj built in Mehandipur is very famous especially in northern part of India. The first Mahant of the temple was Shri Ganeshpuriji Maharaj and the present Mahant of the temple Shri Kishorpuriji is very strict to follow vegetarian and reading holy books.

The person who is suffering from evil spirits (Sankatwalas) get relief from distress by methods like Arji, Sawamani, and Darkhast. Bhog of Boondi ke Laddu offering to Shri Balaji Maharaj, Rice and Urad pulse to Bhairav Baba (Kotval Kaptan, head of army and Shri Pretraj Sarkar, king of evil spirits). Saturday and Tuesday are the busiest days in the temple because both these days are the days of Hanumanji. Some other temples near Balaji temple are Anjani Mata temple, Kali Mata at Teen Pahaad, Panchmukhi Hanumanji, Ganeshji temple at Saat Pahaad, Samadhi Wale Baba (the first mahant), are some important temples in Mehandipur Balaji.

Research

The temple has been known for many years, for exorcism from evil spirits attachments and black magic or spells.[3][4] In 2013, an international team of scientist, scholars and psychiatrists from Germany, Netherlands, AIIMS, New Delhi, and University of Delhi started a study to evaluate all aspects of treatment and rituals at the temple

Location

The temple is situated in Brahmbad, Dausa District near Todabhim of the Indian state of Rajasthan. The village is situated at the border of two districts- Karauli and Dausa. And the temple is also divided as half and another half in districts by border. It is 109 km from Jaipur.





Mehandipur Bhairavaji idol within the temple

Ref: holidify.com

Mehandipur Balaji Temple, Rajasthan - Legend, Exorcism & Mystery



India is a roller coaster ride with scenic locations, mountains, beaches, adventurous spots and rich flora and fauna. Apart from this, India is an extravagance of culture, beliefs and mysteries. In this Land of Wonders, every place either has a History or a Mystery. One such place well known for Mysteries is the Mehandipur Balaji Temple in Rajasthan.

The Mystery of Exorcism

Mehandipur Balaji Temple is a Hindu temple situated in Dausa district of the state of Rajasthan, dedicated to Lord Hanuman (the god of strength). The mighty Hindu God is also famously known as Balaji, hence the name of the temple. Many devotees believe that this place is bestowed with magical powers and hence this pilgrimage site stands witness to thousands of devotees flocking every day to get exorcised find relief from Black Magic. It is believed to provide the best counter-curse to ward off ghosts and evil spirits.

The Legend of Mehandipur Balaji

The shrine located at the temple has three deities who are mainly worshipped - Lord Hanuman (also known as Balaji), Pret Raj and Bhairav. All these deities are believed to be related to ghosts and spirits. The legend which follows this temple speaks of a divine power and it is believed that the idol which is worshipped here had appeared on its own. The legend also speaks of divine power which circumscribes the temple. It is believed that this power has the ability to cure people who have been affected by evil spirits and helps them to free from the clutches of black magic.

If you don't believe in supernatural powers or ghosts, then after visiting Mehandipur Balaji Temple you will. If you love to watch horror movies or enjoy listening to some haunted stories, then this is a must-visit place for you.

The History Behind the Mystery



One of the most famous temples of India, it has a rich and fascinating history. The three deities of this temple are around 1000 years old. According to the belief, the idol of Lord Hanuman self-appeared amidst the hills of the Aravali and is not created by any artist. Previously, the area of the temple was a dense forest where the ancestors of Shri Mahant Ji started worshipping Balaji. According to the story, the three deities came in a dream of Shri Mahant Ji, and he heard a voice ordering him to be ready for serving his duty. Suddenly, Lord Balaji appeared before him and ordered: "Take duty of serving me". After this incident, they started worshipping Lord Hanuman here.

The Formidable Path

It might seem straight out of a horror movie but many devotees have experienced a change in their surrounding atmosphere the moment they step into this town. Even though the village is located in a warm environment, for a brief moment you would experience a chill down the back of your spine. Another hurdle which you would be experiencing is the impassable crowd throbbing to get a view of the idol. No matter what time of the day you visit this temple, it's always crowded.



Many cases of stampede have also been registered and the security is very sloppy thus making it more difficult for the devotees to manoeuvre. However, the shops surrounding the temple are open throughout the day and night with the shopkeepers working in shifts, thus making it easier for the devotees to access the basic necessities if need be.

Screaming Loud



Unlike a regular temple, this is a place where you will not witness the sound of temple bells. As you step on the premises, you will hear the loud screams of possessed men and women. The sounds might haunt you now and then.

No Offerings to Give



Mandir or temples are often known for prasads, but Mehendipur Balaji Temple this is a place where no prasad is offered. As you step on the premises of the temple, the petty shopkeepers try to sell prasad. You have to take that black colour ball as it is considered unlucky to refuse them. While it is not meant to be eaten, you have to throw it into the fire. Strange no?

Redeemer of Crisis: Sankat Mochan



It is believed that Lord Hanuman is the Reliever of all problems. The Black Balls that were offered by the sellers outside the temple are supposed to be taken around your body five times before throwing them in the Ritual Fire. Later, the blessing is sought from the Deity Hanuman who is believed to be the Redeemer of Crisis. It is a spiritually astounding atmosphere in the temple.

A Frightening Atmosphere



It is undoubtedly a place not for a weak hearted person. You will feel the eeriness of the atmosphere as you step onto the premises. The architecture of the Mehandipur Balaji temple reflects its story and eccentricity; you will surely feel the strong presence of negativity around you. There are four chambers in the temple - the first two chambers have idols of Lord Hanuman and Lord Bhairav, while the last hall might leave you with an eerie experience. You will see that the possessed men and women are banging their heads, pouring boiling water on them without feeling any pain; you find some of them hanging from the ceilings, adults chained to the big rocks and beaten by the pundits. The entire scenario will give goosebumps, and all you want is to leave the place safe and sane.

Never Look Back



As you set to leave the place, make sure you do not consume anything or don't carry any prasada, water or food item from here. "Mamma told me, don't be talking to strangers, because strangers are dangerous". These lyrics from a popular Bollywood dance number is perfect for this spot, as talking or touching someone is prohibited here as many people are believed to be possessed, and if you touch them you might get affected. Apart from this, once you leave the temple, you should not look back because who knows an evil spirit is watching you and you might give an invitation from them. As soon as you exit the temple premises it is strictly advised to leave the village without having even a drop of water.

Mehandipur Balaji Temple Rituals

The regular activities performed in this temple include pious rituals and providing food to the needy. There are some specific rituals that must be performed by the visitors, making sure that the right sequence is followed. The rituals can be broadly classified into three parts:

Durkhasta: This ritual requires you to take small Durkhasta laddoos from any shop outside the temple. You will be provided with two plates of these laddoos and all you have to do is offer these plates to the priests standing in front of the Mehandipur Balaji Temple. They will pick as much as they want and add them to the fire burning in front of the deity. Each plate contains 4-5 laddoos. The time of Durkhasta is after the morning prayer and before the evening prayer. The significance of the two plates is that the first plate is to inform God that you are there for his blessings while the second plate is to request him to guide you into achieving your goals and solving your problems. After offering, you must move on and do the same for Pretraj Sarkar and Kotwal Bhairav Ji. After the last offering, you must eat two laddoos out of the leftover ones. The container having more of bhog left in them are encircled by people around their head for 7 times anticlockwise and then thrown away without looking backwards.

Arzi: After Durkhasta, you are required to order for Arzi from any of the shops outside that has a fixed cost of ₹270. It includes 1.25 kgs of Laddoos, 2.25 kgs of Urad Dal and 4.25 kgs of Boiled Rice. This is supposed to offer to Pretraj Sarkar and Kotwal Bhairav Ji in two separate containers.

Savamani: Before leaving the temple, if you ask for any wish, you must tell Balaji that once you come back again, you will offer Savamani, a ritual of offering to be done on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

What to Eat

The rules of the temple do not allow you to eat or drink anything inside the temple premises and strictly say No to the food pushers there. Also, you must empty all the food packets and bottles as you leave the village. However, after you are done with visiting the temple, you can have food at some of the restaurants around the area. One of the popular ones is Surbhi Food Plaza, where you can have some good vegetarian food. They have a small kitchen and make food live, in front of you. It is most famous for its paranthas.

Temple Construction

As the legend goes, an 11th century Saint Ganesh Puri Ji's ancestor dreamt of Lord Balaji telling him to build a temple for three powers: Ghate Wale Balaji, Pretraj Sarkar and Bhero Nath. The temple was constructed at the place where there used to be a forest in the past. It gradually became a small village and now this temple resides between the two small hills. It is believed that the Balaji idol is self-constructed with stones of a hill, while the remaining temple is constructed according to the idol. The architecture of Mehandipur Balaji Temple is an amazing masterpiece. Its small pillared balconies reflect the tradition of Rajput architecture. The architectural style and beauty of this temple display a blend of uniqueness, eeriness and beauty that attracts tourists all year round.

Do's And Dont's - Mandatory Rules

- Don't touch or talk to strangers inside the temple.
- Strictly no to food, don't eat or drink anything inside the temple.
- Before visiting the temple don't eat meat, onion or non-veg food.
- Don't carry any prasad or food items while going back to the village.
- Don't turn back while leaving the temple, who knows someone might wait for you behind.
- As you leave the village empty all your food packets and water bottles

Visiting this temple comes at a cost. You might have a very disturbing experience after visiting this temple as it is definitely not for the faint-hearted. This place though is a very renowned site for healing people suffering from black magic. You have been warned!



Ref: patrika.com

भूलकर भी घर लेकर ना आएँ इस मंदिर का प्रसाद, वरना साथ आ जाएगी मुसीबत

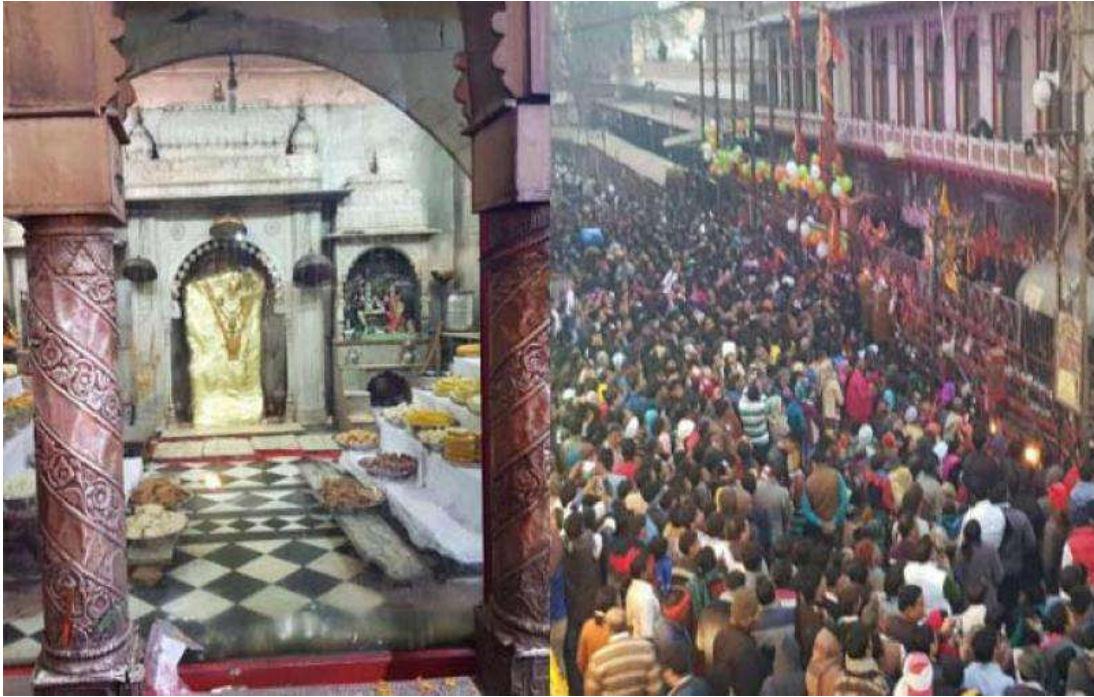
भारत देश में वैसे तो कई अनोखे मंदिर हैं जिनमें होने वाले चमत्कारों के बारे में विज्ञान भी नहीं जान पाया है। वहीं हनुमान जी के मंदिरों की बात की जाए तो उनके मंदिरों में कई रहस्य और चमत्कार छिपे हुए हैं। भगवान हनुमान जी के इन्हीं मंदिरों में से एक प्रमुख मंदिर राजस्थान के दौसा जिले में स्थित है। यह मंदिर मेहंदीपुर बालाजी के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है। मंदिर में स्थापित मेहंदीपुर बालाजी की बायीं छाती में एक छोटा सा छेद है, जिससे लगातार जल निकलता है। लोगों की मान्यताओं के अनुसार कहा जाता है की यह बालाजी का पसीना है। यहां बालाजी के साथ-साथ प्रेतराज और भैरों महाराज भी विराजमान हैं। भैरों जी को कप्तान कहा जाता है। मंदिर का नज़ारा पहली बार जाने वाले व्यक्ति के लिए बहुत ही भयानक होता है, क्योंकि यहां लोगों के ऊपर काली छाया और प्रेत बाधा का साया दूर करने के लिए लाया जाता है। मंदिर में प्रांगण में पहुंचते ही व्यक्ति के अंदर की बुरी शक्तियां जैसे भूत, प्रेत, पिशाच कांपने लगते हैं। यहां प्रेतात्मा को शरीर से मुक्त करने के लिए उसे कठोर से कठोर दंड दिया जाता है।



मंदिर का प्रसाद नहीं ले जा सकते घर

बालाजी मंदिर की खासियत है कि यहां बालाजी को लड्डू, प्रेतराज को चावल और भैरों को उड़द का प्रसाद चढ़ाया जाता है। कहते हैं कि बालाजी के प्रसाद के दो लड्डू खाते ही भूत-प्रेत से पीड़ित व्यक्ति के अंदर मौजूद भूत प्रेत छटपटाने लगता है और अजब-गजब हरकतें करने लगता है। यहां पर चढ़ने वाले प्रसाद को दर्खावस्त और अर्जी कहते हैं। मंदिर में दर्खावस्त का प्रसाद लगने के बाद वहां से तुरंत निकलना होता है। जबकि अर्जी का प्रसाद लेते समय उसे पीछे की ओर फेंकना होता है। इस प्रक्रिया में प्रसाद फेंकते समय पीछे की ओर नहीं देखना चाहिए। आमतौर पर मंदिर में भगवान के दर्शन करने के बाद लोग प्रसाद लेकर घर आते हैं लेकिन मेहंदीपुर बालाजी मंदिर से मेहंदीपुर में चढ़ाया गया प्रसाद यहीं पूर्ण कर जाएं। इसे घर पर ले जाने का निषेध है। खासतौर से जो लोग प्रेतबाधा से परेशान हैं, उन्हें और उनके परिजनों को कोई भी मीठी चीज और प्रसाद आदि साथ लेकर नहीं जाना चाहिए। शास्त्रों के अनुसार सुगंधित वस्तुएं और मिठाई आदि नकारात्मक

शक्तियों को अधिक आकर्षित करती हैं। इसलिए इनके संबंध में स्थान और समय आदि का निर्देश दिया गया है।



मेहंदीपुर बालाजी जाने से पहले जरूर रखें इन बातों का ध्यान

मेहंदीपुर बाला जी के दर्शन करने वालों के लिए कुछ कड़े नियम होते हैं। यहां आने से कम से कम एक सप्ताह पहले लहसुन, प्याज, अण्डा, मांस, शराब का सेवन बंद करना होता है। इसके अलावा जब भी बालाजी धाम जाएं तो सुबह और शाम की आरती में शामिल होकर आरती के छोटें लेने चाहिए। यह रोग मुक्ति एवं ऊपरी चक्कर से रक्षा करने वाला होता है।

Ref: amarujala.com

मेहन्दीपुर बालाजी से जुड़ी कुछ चमत्कारी बातें, ऐसे हरते हैं भक्तों की पीड़ा



प्राचीन ग्रन्थों में वर्णित सात करोड़ मंत्रों में श्री हनुमान जी की पूजा का विशेष उल्लेख मिलता है। श्री रामभक्त, रुद्र अवतार सूर्य-शिष्य, वायु-पुत्र, केसरी नन्दन, श्री बालाजी के नाम से प्रसिद्ध श्री हनुमान जी समूचे भारत वर्ष में पूजे जाते हैं। माता अंजनि के गर्भ से प्रकट हनुमान जी में पाँच देवताओं का तेज समाहित है। “अजर-अमर गुणनिधि सुत होहु” यह वरदान माता जानकी जी ने हनुमान जी को अशोक वाटिका में दिया था। स्वयं भगवान श्रीराम ने कहा था कि- ‘सुन कपि तोहि समान उपकारी, नहि कोउ सुर, नर, मुनि, तनुधारी’। बल और बुद्धि के प्रतीक हनुमान जी राम और जानकी के अत्यधिक प्रिय हैं। अतुलनीय बलशाली होने के फलस्वरूप इन्हें बालाजी की संज्ञा दी गई है। सभी भक्त अपनी-अपनी श्रद्धा के अनुसार अलग-अलग देवी-देवताओं की उपासना करते हैं। परन्तु इस युग में भगवान शिव के ग्यारहवें रुद्र अवतार हनुमान जी को सबसे ज्यादा पूजा जाता है। यही कारण है कि हनुमान जी को कलयुग का जीवन्त देवता कहा गया है।

संपूर्ण भारत देश में हनुमान जी के लाखों मंदिर स्थित हैं, परन्तु कुछ मंदिर अपनी अपनी विशेषता के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं, जहाँ जनसमूह का सैलाब उमड़ता है, ऐसा ही एक मंदिर राजस्थान के दौसा जिले में मेहन्दीपुर स्थित बालाजी का चमत्कारित मंदिर है। यह मंदिर दो अति सुरम्य पहाड़ियों के बीच की घाटी में स्थित होने के कारण घाटा मेहन्दीपुर भी कहलाता है। मंदिर करीब एक हजार साल पुराना है। इस मंदिर में स्थित बजरंग बली की बालरूप मूर्ति किसी कलाकार ने नहीं बनाई बल्कि यह स्वयंभू है।

बालाजी की यह मूर्ति पहाड़ के अखण्ड भाग के रूप में मंदिर की पिछली दीवार का कार्य भी करती है। इस मूर्ति को प्रधान मानते हुए बाकी मंदिर का निर्माण कराया गया है। इस मूर्ति के सीने के बाईं तरफ एक अत्यन्त सूक्ष्म छिद्र है, जिससे पवित्र जल की धारा निरन्तर बहती रहती है। यह जल बालाजी के चरणों तले स्थित एक कुण्ड में एकत्रित होता रहता है जिसे भक्तजन चरणामृत के रूप में अपने साथ ले जाते हैं। कलियुग में बालाजी ही एक मात्र ऐसे देवता हैं, जो अपने भक्त को सहज ही अष्टसिद्धि, नवनिधि तदुपरान्त मोक्ष प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

कुछ ऐसा है बालाजी का इतिहास

प्रारंभ में यहाँ घोर बीहड़ जंगल था। चारों तरफ फैली हुई घनी झाड़ियों में जंगली जानवरों का बसेरा था। श्री मंहत जी महाराज के पूर्वज को स्वप्न आया और स्वप्न की अवस्था में ही वे उठ कर चल दिए। उन्हें पता नहीं था कि वे कहाँ जा रहे हैं और इसी दौरान उन्होंने एक बड़ी विचित्र लीला देखी। एक ओर से हजारों दीपक चलते आ रहे हैं। हाथी घोड़ों की आवाजें आ रही हैं और एक बहुत बड़ी फौज चली आ रही है। उस फौज ने श्री बालाजी महाराज की मूर्ति की तीन प्रदक्षिणाएं की और फौज के प्रधान ने नीचे उतरकर श्री बालाजी महाराज को दण्डवत प्रणाम किया तथा जिस रास्ते वे आए उसी रास्ते को चले गए।

गोसाई जी महाराज चकित होकर यह सब देखते ही रह गए। उन्हें कुछ डर सा लगा और वे वापस अपने गांव चले गए किन्तु नींद नहीं आई और बार-बार उसी विषय पर विचार करते हुए उनकी जैसे ही आँखें लगी उन्हें स्वप्न में तीन मूर्तियां दिखीं। उनके कानों में यह आवाज आई - “उठो, मेरी सेवा का भार ग्रहण करो। मैं अपनी लीलाओं का विस्तार करूंगा” यह बात कौन कह रहा था, कोई दिखाई नहीं पड़ा। गोसाई जी ने फिर इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया और अन्त में हनुमान जी महाराज ने स्वयं उन्हें दर्शन दिए और पूजा का आग्रह किया।

दूसरे दिन गोसाई जी महाराज उस मूर्ति के पास पहुंचे तो उन्होंने देखा कि चारों ओर से घंटा-घड़ियाल और नगाड़ों की आवाज आ रही है, किन्तु दिखाई कुछ नहीं दिया। इसके बाद श्री गोसाई जी ने आस-पास के लोग इकट्ठे किए और सारी बातें उन्हें बताईं। गोसाई जी ने सब लोगों के साथ मिलकर वहां बालाजी महाराज की एक छोटी सी तिहारी बना दी, तत्पश्चात वहाँ पूजा-अर्चना होने लगी।

मुस्लिम शासनकाल में कुछ बादशाहों ने इस मूर्ति को नष्ट करने की कुचेष्टा की, लेकिन वे असफल रहे। वे इसे जितना खुदवाते गए मूर्ति की जड़ उतनी ही गहरी होती चली गई। थक हार कर उन्हें अपना यह कुप्रयास छोड़ना पड़ा। ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान सन 1910 में बालाजी ने अपना सैकड़ों वर्ष पुराना चोला स्वतः ही त्याग

दिया। भक्तजन इस चोलों को लेकर समीपवर्ती मंडावर रेलवे स्टेशन पहुँचे, जहाँ से उन्हें चोले को गंगा में प्रवाहित करने जाना था। ब्रिटिश स्टेशन मास्टर ने चोले को निःशुल्क ले जाने से रोका और उसका लगेज करने लगा, लेकिन चमत्कारी चोला कभी ज्यादा हो जाता और कभी कम हो जाता। असमंजस में पड़े रेलवे स्टेशन मास्टर को अंततः चोले को बिना लगेज ही जाने देना पड़ा और उसने भी बालाजी के चमत्कार को नमस्कार किया। इसके बाद बालाजी को नया चोला चढ़ाया गया।

यह बालाजी का मंदिर भूतप्रेतादि ऊपरी बाधाओं के निवारण के लिये पूरे विश्वभर में विख्यात है, मान्यता है कि तंत्र मंत्रादि ऊपरी शक्तियों से ग्रसित व्यक्ति भी बालाजी महाराज की कृपा से बिना दवा के स्वस्थ होकर लौटते हैं। दुखी कष्टग्रस्त व्यक्ति को मंदिर पहुँचकर तीनों देवगणों को प्रसाद चढ़ाना पड़ता है। बालाजी को लड्डू, प्रेतराज सरकार को चावल और कोतवाल कप्तान (भैरव) को उड़द का प्रसाद चढ़ाया जाता है।

श्री प्रेतराज सरकार

बालाजी मंदिर में प्रेतराज सरकार दण्डाधिकारी पद पर आसीन हैं। प्रेतराज सरकार के विग्रह पर भी चोला चढ़ाया जाता है। प्रेतराज सरकार को दुष्ट आत्माओं को दण्ड देने वाले देवता के रूप में पूजा जाता है। भक्ति-भाव से उनकी आरती, चालीसा, कीर्तन, भजन आदि किए जाते हैं। बालाजी के सहायक देवता के रूप में ही प्रेतराज सरकार की आराधना की जाती है। इनकी पृथक रूप से आराधना, उपासना कहीं नहीं की जाती, न ही इनका पृथक रूप से कोई मंदिर होता है। वेद, पुराण, धर्म, ग्रन्थ आदि में कहीं भी प्रेतराज सरकार का उल्लेख नहीं मिलता। प्रेतराज श्रद्धा और भावना के देवता हैं।

कुछ लोग बालाजी का नाम सुनते ही घबरा जाते हैं। उनका मानना होता है कि भूत-प्रेतादि बाधाओं से ग्रस्त व्यक्ति ही बालाजी के मंदिर में जाते हैं परन्तु ऐसा नहीं है। कोई भी भक्त जो बालाजी के प्रति भक्ति-भाव रखने वाला हो, इन तीनों देवों की आराधना कर सकता है। अनेक भक्त देश-विदेश से बालाजी के दरबार में मात्र प्रसाद चढ़ाने नियमित रूप से आते हैं।

कोतवाल कप्तान श्री भैरव देव

कोतवाल कप्तान श्री भैरव देव भगवान शिव के अवतार हैं (भैरवः पूर्णरूपो हि शंकरस्य परत्मनः मूढास्ते वै न जानन्ति केवलं शिव माज्ञयया) और उनकी ही तरह भक्तों की थोड़ी सी पूजा अर्चना से ही प्रसन्न हो जाते हैं। भैरव महाराज चतुर्भुज हैं। उनके हाथों में त्रिशूल, डमरू, खप्पर तथा प्रजापति ब्रह्मा का पाँचवाँ कटा शीश रहता है। वे कमर में बाघाम्बर नहीं, लाल वस्त्र धारण करते हैं। वे भस्म लपेटते हैं। उनकी मूर्ति पर चमेली के सुगंध युक्त तिल के तेल में सिन्दूर घोलकर चोला चढ़ाया जाता है। शास्त्र और लोककथाओं में भैरव देव के अनेक रूपों का वर्णन है, जिनमें एक दर्जन रूप प्रामाणिक हैं, श्री बाल भैरव और श्री बटुक भैरव, भैरव देव के बाल रूप हैं। भक्तजन प्रायः भैरव देव के इन्हीं रूपों की आराधना करते हैं। भैरव देव बालाजी महाराज की सेना के कोतवाल हैं। इन्हें कोतवाल कप्तान भी कहा जाता है। बालाजी मंदिर में इनके भजन-कीर्तन, आरती और चालीसा श्रद्धा से गाए जाते हैं। प्रसाद के रूप में भैरव देव को उड़द की दाल के बड़े और खीर का भोग लगाया जाता है।

Ref: [tripadvisor.in](https://www.tripadvisor.in)

Review:

About 3 km off the Agra Jaipur highway, easily accessible from bharatpur / mathura / vrindavan / jaipur. The road to temple from the highway not so good, with lots of potholes. Lots of good dharamshalas with in a km of temple, for freshening up or night stay. Temple gets very crowded, particularly on tuesdays or saturdays. But still with such a big crowd, all is being managed easily. Covered area for the queue, which keeps moving slowly, and for us it took about an hour for the darshan. The last few meters are directly facing balaji and one gets enough time to pray and for darshan.

Photos:

















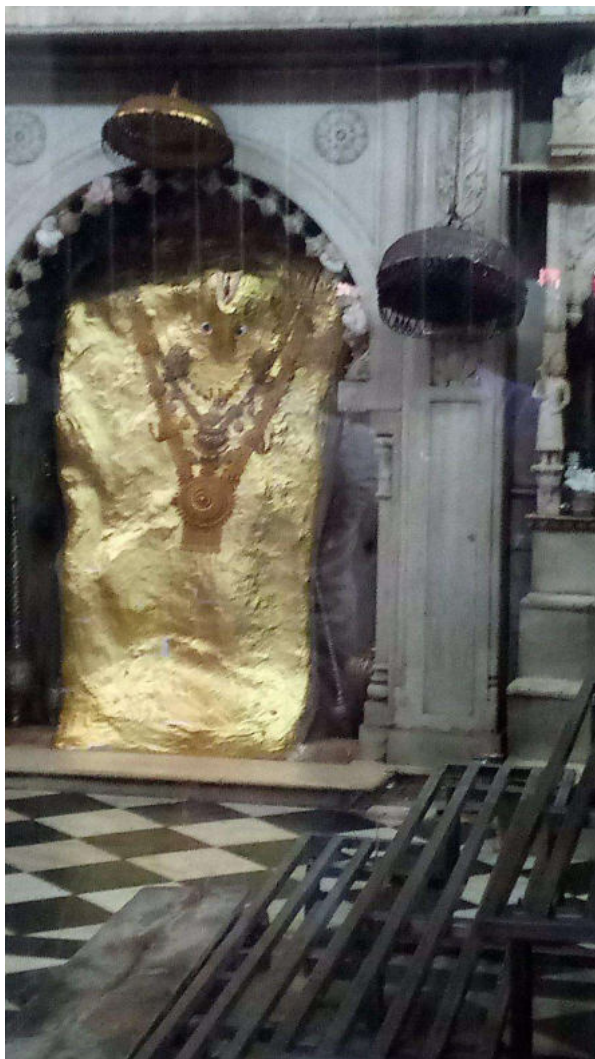




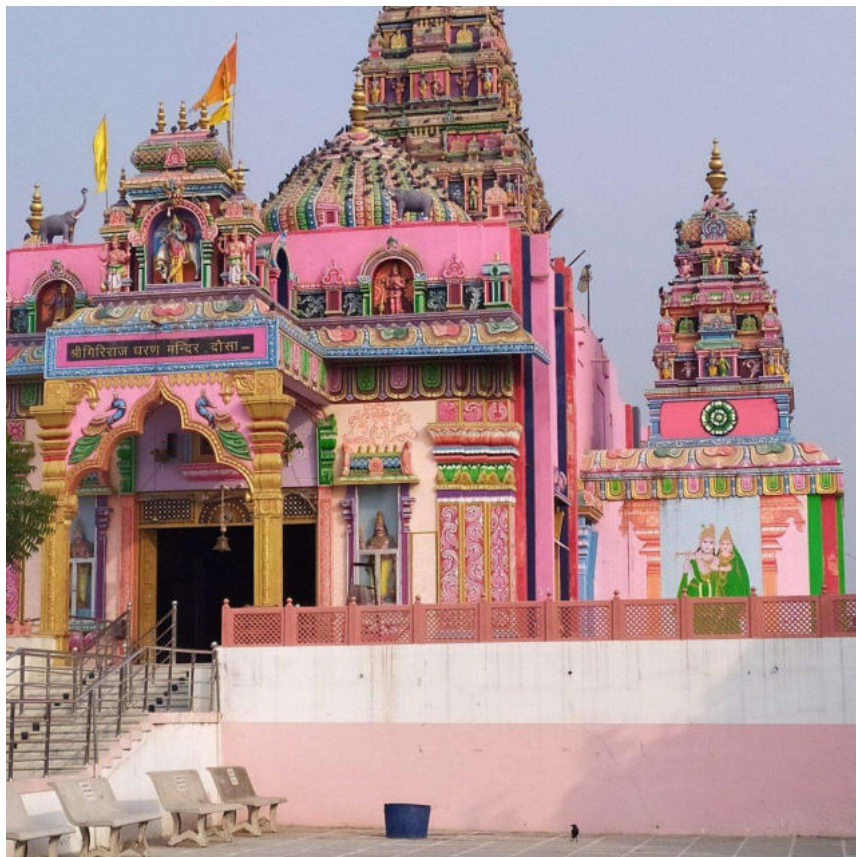












Ref: oyorooms.com

A Visit To The Mysterious Mehandipur Balaji Temple



Mehandipur Balaji Temple is a Hindu temple located in the Dausa district in the state of Rajasthan. The temple is located on the Jaipur-Agra highway at a distance of 103 kilometers from Jaipur. The temple is dedicated to lord hanuman, who is also known as Balaji. Mehandipur Balaji is an extraordinary pilgrimage site as it is believed that the shrine is bestowed with miraculous powers that can heal a person possessed by evil spirits.

Mehandipur Balaji is one of the most visited temples in Rajasthan which sees thousands of devotees all around the year especially on Tuesdays and Saturdays which are said to be the days of Lord Balaji. The devotees also visit the temple to get exorcised from ghosts or evil spirits. They have immense faith in the supernatural powers of the deity of the temple and this belief has been proved correct in most cases.

The Legend of Mehandipur Balaji Temple



The temple though named after Lord Hanuman also enshrines two other deities, Shri Pretraj Sarkar and Shri Bhairav dev. All these deities are believed to be associated with spirits and ghosts. According to legend, the temple has a divine power that can cure physical pain and can cure the people under the influence of black spells or spirits. It is believed that the idol that is worshipped here has manifested on its own. A visit to this temple will make you believe in black magic, spirits, and ghosts. The devotees visiting the temple have to follow strict rules and rituals to seek blessings. Thousands of people under the influence of some evil black magic or spirit gather at the temple to offer regular prayers and seek relief from their condition.

Mehandipur Balaji temple is filled with rituals that are quite different and strange from all the other temples. Unlike any other temple, the place does not echo with the sound of bells but the screams of possessed people. This is also one of those temples which does not offer Prasad. The devotees have to buy some black balls from outside the temple which are then thrown in the fire in front of the deities.

The locals here also advise tourists not to consume anything or take any food item or water from here. Talking or touching anybody is prohibited inside the temple as the person might be possessed and you might get affected. Also, it is believed that once you leave the temple, you should never look back because an evil spirit might capture you. It is said that you should leave the village just after visiting the temple. This place is not for the weak-hearted as the sights and sounds here might haunt you for a long time.

The Rituals of the Mehandipur Balaji Temple



There are certain rituals to be performed at this temple that must be carried out by each visitor in the proper sequence. These rituals are divided into three parts-

Durkhasta: This is the very first step where you have to buy Durkhasta laddoos available in the shops outside the temple. You will get two plates with 4-5 laddoos in each plate, the first plate is to inform God about your presence in the temple, and the second to request guidance and support in solving your problems.

The process of Durkhasta starts right after the Morning Prayer and lasts until the evening prayer. The devotees have to offer the plates to the priests standing in front of the idols, these priests pick up the laddoos and add them to the fire in front of the idol. The same ritual is to be repeated in front of the idols of Pretraj Sarkar and Kotwal Bhairav Ji. After all the offerings, the leftover laddoos in the plates are rotated anticlockwise over the person's head 7 times and thrown away without looking back.

Arzi: Arzi is an offering for Pretraj Sarkar and Kotwal Bhairav Ji. This offering consists of 1.25 kilograms of laddoos, 2.25 kilograms of urad dal, and 4.25 kilograms of boiled rice. The Arzi is available in all the shops located just outside the temple and is to be offered to both the deities in separate containers.

Savamani: After doing the rituals and seeking blessings, if you ask for any wish from Balaji, you must promise that once the wish is completed, you will offer Savamani to the god. Savamani is a special offering that is specifically done on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The History of the Temple

This temple with a strange aura and rituals has a fascinating history associated with it.

According to popular belief, the images of Lord Hanuman or Balaji and Pret Raja were self-manifesting and appeared amidst the Aravali hills. The area around the temple was once a dense forest with numerous wild animals. These images appeared at exactly the same place where the temple is currently situated.

As per another folk tale, it is believed that a renowned mahant saw Lord Shri Balaji, Shri Pretraj Sarkar, who is the king of evil spirits, and Shri Bhairav dev in his dreams. When he opened his eyes, he saw lord hanuman in front of him who ordered the mahant to be ready to serve his duty. After this incident, they started worshipping Lord Hanuman here and this eventually led to the construction of the temple.

The Architecture of the Temple



The architecture of the Mehandipur Balaji temple is inspired by the traditional Rajput architectural style. There are four chambers or sections in the temple, out of which two chambers have idols of Lord Hanuman and Lord Bhairav. The third and fourth chambers are the courts of Pret Raj, king of the spirits. These are where possessed people are treated by the priests. These people are chained and beaten as a part of the treatment. This section will leave you with an uncanny experience. You will see the people possessed by evil spirits banging their heads, harming themselves, and shouting and crying to the top of their voices. You are going to feel a strong presence of negative energy as soon as you reach the temple.

Other Must-Visit Places Near Mehandipur Balaji Temple

Apart from the Mehndipur Balaji Temple, the town of Dausa is also renowned for its ancient forts and heritage sites. So, after your visit to the temple, make sure to visit these tourist attractions located nearby to make the most of your trip.

Chand Baori



Chand Baori is a massive stepwell with around 3500 steps and 13 stories situated in Abhaneri Village. It is believed that this architectural marvel with symmetric triangular steps leading to the water at the bottom was built in just one night. This stepwell is around 1200-1300 years old making it the oldest surviving stepwell in Rajasthan. Chand Baori is one of the most important tourist attractions in Dausa which is visited by thousands of tourists throughout the year.

Harshat Mata Temple



To the west of Chand Baori is located the famous Harshat Mata temple. The temple is dedicated to goddess Harshat, who is considered the goddess of happiness and joy. What we see today are just the ruins of the temples as they once were. The stunning sculptures and carvings on the walls will enchant you. The surroundings and aura of this place are truly amazing.

Bhandarej



This peaceful yet fascinating village situated in the Dausa district is full of surprises. The tourists visiting this village can explore ancient monuments and temples that showcase the history of the village with perfection. This village also offers a plethora of activities including horseback riding, camel rides, and jeep safaris. If you visit this alluring place, make sure you buy carpets and pottery items manufactured by the locals.

How to Reach Mehandipur Balaji Temple

The Mehnadipur Balaji temple is situated in Todabhim village situated at the border of two districts- Karauli and Dausa in the state of Rajasthan. The town of Dausa is well-connected to all the major cities of the country. You can easily approach the town either by boarding a flight or a train. You can also reach here via roadways.

By Air: Dausa is easily accessible from Jaipur International Airport located at a distance of about 62 kilometers. From here, you can easily get a cab to Mehandipur Balaji Temple. Another convenient airport to reach the town is the Kheria Airport in Agra located 133 kilometers away from the town.

By Rail: Another feasible option to reach the town is via railways. Dausa is well-connected to most of the towns and cities of India through rail routes. Dausa Railway Station is the closest railway head to the Mehnadipur Balaji temple. Apart from this, Bandikui Junction is another railway station located at a distance of around 38 kilometers from Dausa.

By Road: Dausa has great connectivity to all the major cities located nearby. The town is located at a distance of about 55 kilometers from Jaipur and can be accessed easily via

road. If you wish to reach via roadways, the best option is to go for Rajasthan state transport or private buses running regularly from the cities like Delhi, Agra, and other nearby districts and cities to Dausa.

Mehandipur Balaji temple is a significant site for the devotees of lord hanuman. This is the only temple in India known for curing people under the influence of black magic or an evil spirit. A visit to the temple can be a disturbing experience for some people. But, the devotees have great belief in the methods used here to treat these people. Lakhs of devotees visit the temple, especially on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Facebook page: Mehandipur Balaji darshan:

FB videos:

Most popular:

<https://www.facebook.com/mehandipurbalajidarshan/videos/973451589808860/>

<https://www.facebook.com/mehandipurbalajidarshan/videos/893340104913053/>

<https://www.facebook.com/mehandipurbalajidarshan/videos/562267674912935/>

<https://www.facebook.com/mehandipurbalajidarshan/videos/839457960064209/>

<https://www.facebook.com/mehandipurbalajidarshan/videos/348803456808100/>

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<https://www.facebook.com/mehandipurbalajidarshan/videos/3084803678405907/>

<https://www.facebook.com/mehandipurbalajidarshan/videos/3073682462851362/>

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<https://www.facebook.com/mehandipurbalajidarshan/videos/3059724354247173/>

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<https://www.facebook.com/mehandipurbalajidarshan/videos/3049663641919911/>

<https://www.facebook.com/mehandipurbalajidarshan/videos/3049420808610861/>

YouTube videos:

Mehandipur Balaji yatra: <https://youtu.be/sRnOVlwie94>

Mystery of Mehandipur Balaji: https://youtu.be/vCw_RmUjysQ

Know this before you go to Mehandipur Balaji: https://youtu.be/vCw_RmUjysQ

Exorcism in Mehandipur: https://youtu.be/TeJbSjG_5K4

Mehandipur Balaji -- Pretaraj: https://youtu.be/5GjD9_LZcAk

Challenge to Science: <https://youtu.be/NuSEdd3-sOk>

Exorcism mandir: <https://youtu.be/72AIYEM98cc>

Video from drone -- about Pretaraj: <https://youtu.be/1K2e5jY0AHQ>

Darshan of Lord Balaji of Mehandipur: <https://youtu.be/lcjGK1EK73U>

Mysterious Balaji mandir: <https://youtu.be/CDiafzi-rOQ>

Holy visit to Mehandipur Balaji: https://youtu.be/KvoELat_hL4

Videos: Hanuman chalisa and Hanuman bhajans:

Hanuman chalisa: Pt. Jasraj and Shankar Mahadevan: https://youtu.be/EfEy_PHxkPs

Hanuman Chalisa: M S Subbulakshmi: <https://youtu.be/r3DC3PjUTbc>

Hanuman Chalisa: Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/XQicHAVbljM>

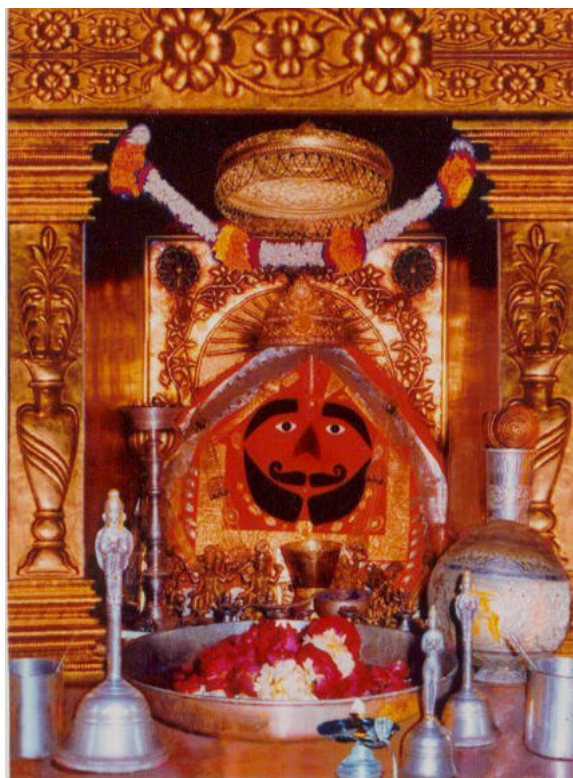
Hanuman bhajans-Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/UzdLbpQ-enM>

Hanuman chalisa and bhajans- Lata Mangeshkar: <https://youtu.be/wyh6KbRV9FE>

Famous Hanuman temples of India-Part - IV

Salasar Balaji Temple, Rajasthan

Compiled by
M. Thirumaleshwar
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Ref: Wikipedia

Salasar Balaji or Salasar Dham in India is a place of religious importance for the devotees of Lord Hanuman. It is located in the town of Salasar, on National Highway 58 near Sujangarh in Churu district, Rajasthan. The temple of Balaji, founded by a farmer is situated in the middle of Salasar and attracts innumerable worshippers throughout the year. On Chaitra Purnima and Ashvin Purnima, large fairs are organized that attract devotees as they pay homage to the deity.

Salasar Balaji is in the religious circuit that includes the pilgrim centers of Rani Sati Temple, Jeen Mata and Khatushyamji, which are located close to it. Initially a small construction, the temple of Salasar Balaji is now considered to be a Shakti Sthal (a shrine) and Swayambhu (self-creation) by faith, belief, miracles and wish fulfilments of the devotees.

Legend

History claims the site was discovered by a Jat farmer of Asota village in Nagaur district of Rajasthan in samvat 1811 (1754 AD). The farmer hit an item in the ground while plowing his field and discovered it to be an idol covered with sand. His wife arrived and cleaned it the idol with her saree before determining it to be of Lord Hanuman, also known as Balaji in northern parts of India (not to be confused with Lord Vishnu worshipped as Balaji in southern parts of India). The news of the appearance of Balaji soon spread in the Asota village and reached the Thakur of Asota. That night Balaji appeared in Thakur's dream and ordered him to send the idol to Salasar in the Churu district. The same night a devotee of Lord Hanuman, Mohandas ji Maharaj of Salasar saw Lord Hanuman or Balaji in his dream too. Balaji told him about the idol of Asota. He immediately sent a message to the Thakur of Asota. The thakur was surprised to discover that Mohandas ji knew even minor details without coming to Asota. The idol was sent to Salasar and was consecrated at the place presently known as Salasar Dham.[1]

Temple**Deity**

The principal deity of the temple is Lord Hanuman who receives veneration along with other deities. Of the idols of Lord Hanuman found in India, that at Salasar Balaji is unique because it has a round face with mustache and beard. It is believed that drinking water of the wells of the Salasar is due to the blessings of the Balaji.[2]

Construction

The temple was constructed in 1754 AD. Inspired by a strange dream in which Balaji featured, the founder of the temple, Mohandas ji Maharaj, constructed a mud and stone temple initially with the help of craftsmen Noora and Dau of Fatehpur Shekhawati. The place was later developed into a concrete temple with the help of the successor of Sikar Jagirdar Rao Devi Singh who contributed to the construction of the temple as he was once saved from the loot by Dungji-Jawaharji by the blessings of Balaji. Later, inspired by Mohandas' devotion towards Balaji, his descendants Kaniram and Ishwardas developed and renovated

the temple which took the present form of a large temple complex. A patta of the land was made in the name of Balaji in the presence of Shobhasar Thakur Dhiraj Singh, Salasar Thakur Salim Singh and elders of Tetarwal Jats.[2]

Architecture

The temple was constructed over a period of about two years using bricks, stones, cement, lime mortar, and white marble. While white marble is used extensively throughout, the entire circulatory path, the Sabha Mandap (prayer hall) and the Sanctum Sanctorum are covered with artistic works of gold and silver. The vestibule, the doors and the utensils used in worshipping are made of silver. The main gate is made up of carving works of white marble. The temple shrine and the sanctum sanctorum are decorated with floral patterns and other kinds of mosaic works done in gold and silver.[2]

Administration

While the worship of the deity is managed by the Brahmins priests from the Dadhich clan who are descendants of Mohandas ji's sister, the temple is managed and maintained by the trust Hanuman Sewa Samiti. They also look after the management of the fairs, social works, public and private facilities such as the maintenance of road, water supply, charitable hospitals, in the village. Over the years, there have been many Dharamshalas and restaurants constructed here to stay and eat comfortably.[2]

Timings

The temple is open to devotees from early morning 4:00 am till 10:00 pm in the night. However, the temple is not closed at all on some special occasions such as Hanuman Jayanti.[2]

Religious aspects

Thousands of visitors choose to come on feet, while some on prostrated movement showing their intensity of devotion for Balaji.[2]

Rituals

Coconut tying

Of many rituals and traditions performed at the temple, the most widely followed is the tying of coconuts with moli (sacred red threads) in the temple premises by a large number of devotees. It is widely believed that such practice helps them to fulfill their wishes if done with sincere faith. The practice was originated by the Jagirdar of Sikar, Rao Raja Devi Singh. Devi Singh did not have a son. He heard about Balaji and came to this place and tied a coconut on a tree to fulfill his wish of having a son. He was later blessed with a handicapped son Rao Raja Laxman Singh after ten months. Thus the custom of tying coconuts to fulfill wishes continues at the temple from that time onwards.[3]

Savamani

The other widely followed practice is the offering of food (weighing up to 50 kg) by the devotees to their deity, referred to as Savamani. The term "Savamani" is derived from the word "Sava" meaning one and a quarter in Hindi and the word "Mun" or "Maund", a mass unit weighing about 40 kg; thus adding the total up to 50 kg. Though the food is mostly prepared by the cooks of the temple kitchens, the process is now being outsourced to several independent shopkeepers & food-caterers due to the increasing number of offerings every day. Several delicacies like Dal, Baati, Churma, Boondi, Peda & Laddu is chosen for Savamani. The food after first being offered to the deity, is later used as part of family celebrations, distributed over to family and relatives or donated to the needy.[2]

Activities

Some of the regular activities of the temple include:[2]

- Regular worships of the deity
- Performing Aarti on fixed time slots
- Feasting of Brahmins and other mendicants
- Recitation of Ramayan
- Recitation of Kirtan & Bhajans
- Arrangement for Savamanis
- Recitation of Sundar Kand on every Tuesday in a union by the singers.
- Arrangement of stay for the visitors

Festivals and fairs

- Sri Hanuman Jayanti / Chaitra shukla Chaturdashi and Purnima.[1]
- Ashvin Shukla Chaturdashi and Purnima
- Bhaadra Shukla Chaturdashi and Purnima

Ref: punjabkesari.in

सालासर बाला जी धाम: प्राचीन कथा से जानें कैसे हुई इसकी स्थापना

यह घटना सन 1754 की है। सीकर के रूल्याणी ग्राम के निवासी लच्छीरामजी पाटोदिया के सबसे छोटे पुत्र मोहनदास बचपन से ही संत प्रवृत्ति के थे। सत्संग और पूजा-अर्चना में शुरू से ही उनका मन रमता था। उनके जन्म के समय ही ज्यातिषियों ने भविष्यवाणी की थी कि आगे चलकर यह बालक तेजस्वी संत बनेगा और दुनिया में इसका नाम होगा। मोहनदास की बहन कान्ही का विवाह सालासर ग्राम में हुआ था। एकमात्र पुत्र उदय के जन्म के कुछ समय पश्चात ही वह विधवा हो गई। मोहनदास जी अपनी बहन और भांजे को सहारा देने की गरज से सालासर आकर साथ रहने लगे। उनकी मेहनत से कान्ही के खेत सोना उगलने लगे। अभाव के बादल छंट गए और उनके घर हर याचक को आश्रय मिलने लगा। भांजा उदय भी बड़ा हो गया था उसका विवाह कर दिया गया।

एक दिन मामा-भांजे दोनों मिलकर खेत में कृषि का कार्य कर रहे थे तभी मोहनदास के हाथ से किसी ने गड़ासा छीनकर दूर फेंक दिया। मोहनदास पुनः उठा लाए और कार्य में लग गए पुनः किसी ने गड़ासा छीनकर दूर फेंक दिया। ऐसा कई बार हुआ। उदय दूर से सब देख रहा था। वह निकट आया और मामा को कुछ देर आराम करने की सलाह दी। मोहनदास जी ने कहा कि कोई उनके हाथ से जबरन गड़ासा छीन कर फेंक रहा है।



सायं को उदय ने अपनी मां कान्ही से इस बात की चर्चा की कान्ही ने सोचा कि भाई का विवाह करवा देते हैं, फिर सब ठीक हो जाएगा। यह बात मोहनदास को ज्ञात हुई तो, उन्होंने कहा कि जिस लड़की से मेरे विवाह की बात चलाओगी उसकी मृत्यु हो जाएगी और वास्तव में ऐसा ही हुआ। जिस कन्या से मोहनदास के विवाह की बात चल रही थी वह अचानक ही मृत्यु को प्राप्त हो गई। इसके बाद कान्ही ने भाई पर विवाह के लिए दबाव नहीं डाला। मोहनदास जी ने ब्रह्मचर्य व्रत धारण किया और भजन-कीर्तन में समय व्यतीत करने लगे।

एक दिन कान्ही अपने भाई और पुत्र को भोजन करा रही थी, तभी द्वार पर किसी याचक ने भिक्षा मांगी। कान्ही को जाने में कुछ देर हो गई। वह पहुंची तो उसे एक परछाई मात्र दृष्टिगोचर हुई पीछे-पीछे मोहनदास जी भी दौड़े आए थे। उन्हें सच्चाई ज्ञात थी कि वह तो स्वयं बालाजी थे। कान्ही को अपने बिलंब पर बहुत पश्चात्ताप हुआ। वह मोहनदास जी से बालाजी के दर्शन कराने का आग्रह करने लगी। मोहनदास जी ने उन्हें धैर्य रखने की सलाह दी। लगभग डेढ़-दो माह पश्चात् किसी साधु ने पुनः नारायण हरि, नारायण हरि का उच्चारण किया, जिसे सुन कान्ही दौड़ी-दौड़ी मोहनदास जी के पास गई। मोहनदास द्वार पर पहुंचे तो देखते हैं कि वह साधुवेशधारी बालाजी ही थे। जो अब तक वापस हो लिए थे। मोहनदास तेजी से पीछे दौड़े और उनके चरणों में लोट गए तथा बिलंब के लिए क्षमा-याचना करने लगे। तब बाला जी वास्तविक रूप में प्रकट हुए और बोले मैं जानता हूं मोहनदास तुम सच्चे मन से सदैव मुझे जपते हो। तुम्हारी निश्चल भक्ति से मैं बहुत प्रसन्न हूं। मैं तुम्हारी हर मनोकामना पूर्ण करूंगा बोलो।

मोहनदास विनयपूर्वक बोले आप मेरी बहन कान्ही को दर्शन दीजिए। भक्त वत्सल बालाजी ने आग्रह स्वीकार कर लिया और कहा, मैं पवित्र आसन पर विराजूंगा और मिश्री सहित खीर व चूरमे का भाग स्वीकार करूंगा। भक्त शिरोमणी मोहनदास सप्रेम बालाजी को अपने घर लाए और बहन-भाई ने आदर सहित अत्यंत कृतज्ञता से उन्हें मनपसंद भोजन कराया।

सुंदर और स्वच्छ शय्या पर विश्राम के पश्चात भाई-बहन की निश्चल सेवा से प्रसन्न हो बाला जी ने कहा कि कोई भी मेरी छाया को अपने ऊपर करने की चेष्टा नहीं करेगा। श्रद्धा सहित जो भेंट की जाएगी, मैं उसे प्रेमपूर्वक ग्रहण करूंगा एवं इस सालासर स्थान पर सदैव निवास करूंगा। ऐसा कह बालाजी अंतर्ध्यान हो गए और भक्त भाई-बहन कृत्य-कृत्य हो उठे। इसके बाद से मोहनदास जी एकांत में एक शमी के वृक्ष के नीचे आसन लगाकर बैठ गए। उन्होंने मौन व्रत धारण कर लिया।

लोग उन्हें पागल समझ बावलिया नाम से पुकारने लगे। एक दिन मोहनदास शमी वृक्ष के नीचे बैठे धूनी रमाए तपस्या कर रहे थे कि अचानक वह शमी वृक्ष फलों से लद गया। एक जाट पुत्र फल तोड़ने के लिए उसी शमी वृक्ष पर चढ़ा तो धबराहट में कुछ फल मोहनदास जी पर आ गिरे। उन्होंने सोचा वृक्ष से कोई पक्षी गिरकर घायल न हो गया हो लेकिन आखे खोली तो जाट पुत्र को वृक्ष पर चढ़ हुआ देखा। जाट पुत्र भय से कांप उठा था। मोहनदास जी ने उसे भय-मुक्त किया और नीचे आने को कहा। नीचे आने पर जाट पुत्र ने बताया कि मां के मना करने पर भी पिता ने उसे शमी फल लाने की आज्ञा दी और कहा कि वह पागल बावलिया तुझे खा थोड़े ही जाएगा।

तब बाबा मोहनदास जी ने कहा कि अपने पिता से कहना कि इन फलों को खाने वाला व्यक्ति जीवित नहीं रह सकता। लेकिन जाट ने बाबा की बात को खिल्ली में उड़ा दिया कहते हैं कि फल खाते ही जाट की मृत्यु हो गई। तब से लोगों के मन में बाबा मोहनदास के प्रति भक्ति भाव का बीज अंकुरित हुआ, जो आगे चलकर अनेक चमत्कारिक घटनाओं के बाद वृक्ष बनता चला गया।

एक बार भांजे उदय ने देखा कि बाबा के शरीर पर पंजों के बड़े-बड़े निषान हैं। उसने पुछा तो बाबा टाल गए बाद में ज्ञात हुआ कि बाबा मोहनदास और बाला जी प्रायः मल्ल युद्ध व अन्य तरह की क्रीड़ाएं करते थे और बाला जी का साया सदैव बाबा मोहनदास जी के साथ रहता था। इस तरह की घटनाओं से बाबा मोहनदास की कीर्ति दूर पास के ग्रामों में फैलती चली गई, लोग उनके दर्शन को आने लगे।

तत्कालीन सालासर बीकानेर राज्य के अधीन था। उन दिनों ग्रामों का शासन ठाकुरों के हाथ में था। सालासर व उसके निकटवर्ती अनेक ग्रामों की देख-रेख का जिम्मा शोभासर के ठाकुर धीरज सिंह के पास था। एक दिन उन्हें खबर मिली कि डाकुओं का एक विषाल जत्था लूट-पाट के लिए उस ओर बढ़ा चला आ रहा है। उनके पास इतना भी वक्त नहीं था कि बीकानेर से सैन्य सहायता मंगवा सकते। अतंतः सालासर के ठाकुर सालम सिंह की सलाह पर दोनों बाबा मोहनदास की शरण में पहुंचे और मदद की गुहार लगाई।

बाबा ने उन्हें आश्वस्त किया और कहा कि बालाजी का नाम लेकर डाकुओं की पताका को उड़ा देना क्योंकि विजय पताका ही किसी भी सेना की शक्ति होती है। ठाकुरों ने वैसा ही किया। बालाजी का नाम लिया और डाकुओं की पताका को तलवार से उड़ा दिया। डाकू सरदार उनके चरणों में आ गिरा, इस तरह मोहनदास जी के प्रति दोनों की श्रद्धा बलवती होती चली गई। बाबा मोहनदास ने उसी पल वहां बाला जी की एक भव्य मंदिर बनवाने का संकल्प किया। सालम सिंह ने भी मंदिर निर्माण में पूर्ण सहयोग देने का निश्चय किया और आसोटा निवासी अपने ससुर चंपावत को बालाजी की मूर्ति भेजने का संदेश प्रेषित करवाया।

इधर, आसोटा ग्राम में एक किसान बहयमुहूर्त में अपना खेत जोत रहा था। एकाएक हल का नीचला हिस्सा किसी वस्तु से टकराया उसे अनुभव हुआ तो उसने खोदकर देखा तो वहां एक मूर्ति निकली। उसने मूर्ति को निकाल कर एक ओर रख दिया और प्रमादवश उसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। वह पुनः अपने काम में जुट गया। एकाएक उसके पेट में तीव्र दर्द उठा और वहां छटपटाने लगा। उसकी पत्नी दौड़ी-दौड़ी आई किसान ने दर्द

से कराहते हुए प्रस्तर प्रतिमा निकालने और पेट में तीव्र दर्द होने की बात बताई। कृषक पत्नी बुद्धिमती थी। वह प्रतिमा के निकट पहुँची और आदरपूर्वक अपने आंचल से उसकी मिट्टी साफ की तो वहाँ राम-लक्ष्मण को कंधे पर लिए वीर हनुमान की दिव्य झाँकी के दर्शन हुए। काले पत्थर की उस प्रतिमा को उसने एक पेड़ के निकट स्थापित किया और यथाशक्ति प्रसाद चढ़ाकर, अपराध क्षमा की प्रार्थना की तभी मानो चमत्कार हुआ वह किसान स्वस्थ हो उठ खड़ा हुआ।

इस चमत्कार की खबर आग की तरह सारे गांव में फैल गई। आसोटा के ठाकुर चंपावत भी दर्शन को आए और उस मूर्ति को अपनी हवेली में ले गए। उसी रात ठाकुर को बाला जी ने स्वप्न में दर्शन दिए और मूर्ति को सालासर पहुंचाने की आज्ञा दी। पारतः ठाकुर चंपावत ने अपने कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा में भजन मंडली के साथ सजी-धजी बैलगाड़ी में मूर्ति को सालासर की ओर विदा कर दिया। उसी रात भक्त शिरोमणी मोहनदास जी को भी बालाजी ने दर्शन दिए और कहा कि मैं अपना वचन निभाने के लिए काले पत्थर की मूर्ति के रूप में आ रहा हूँ। पारतः ठाकुर सालम सिंह वह अनेक ग्रामवासियों ने बाबा मोहनदास जी के साथ मूर्ति को स्वागत किया और सर 1754 में शुक्ल नवमी को शनिवार के दिन पूर्ण विधि-विधान से हनुमान जी की मूर्ति की स्थापना की गई।

श्रावण द्वादशी मंगलवार को भक्त शिरोमणि मोहनदास जी भगवत भजन में इतने लीन हो गए कि उन्होंने घी और सिंदूर से मूर्ति को श्रृंगारित कर दिया और उन्हें कुछ ज्ञात भी नहीं हुआ। उस समय बाला जी का पूर्व दर्शित रूप जिसमें वह श्रीराम और लक्ष्मण को कंधे पर धारण किए थे, अदृश्य हो गया। उसके स्थान पर दाढ़ी-मूंछ, मस्तक पर तिलक, विकट भौंहें, सुंदर आंखें, पर्वत पर गदा धारण किए अदभुत रूप के दर्शन होने लगे। इसके बाद शनैःशनैः मंदिर का विकास कार्य प्रगति के पथ पर बढ़ता चला गया। वर्तमान में मंदिर के द्वार व दीवारें चांदी विनिर्मित मूर्तियों और चित्रों से सुसज्जित हैं। गर्भगृह के मुख्यद्वार पर श्रीराम दरबार की मूर्ति के नीचे पांच मूर्तियां हैं मध्य में भक्त मोहनदास बैठे हैं, दाएं श्रीराम व हनुमान तथा बाएं बहन कान्ही और पं सुखरामजी बहनोई आशीर्वाद देते दिखाए गए हैं।

सालासर में वर्ष भर श्रद्धालुओं का तांता लगा रहता है। मंगल, शनि और प्रत्येक पूर्णिमा को दर्शनार्थी विशेष रूप से आते हैं। यहां प्रति वर्ष तीन बड़े मेले लगते हैं। प्रथम चैत्र शुक्ल चतुर्दशी, पूर्णिमा को श्री हनुमान जयंती के अवसर पर, द्वितीय आश्विन शुक्ल चतुर्दशी पूर्णिमा को और अंतिम भाद्रपद शुक्ल चतुर्दशी पूर्णिमा को इन मेलों में लाखों श्रद्धालु आते हैं। इस अवसर पर छोटा-सा सालासर ग्राम महाकुंभ- से कम नहीं है।

सालासर हनुमान धाम राजस्थान के चुरू जिले में स्थित है। यह जयपुर-बीकानेर राजमार्ग पर सीकर से लगभग 57 किमी व सूजानगढ़ से लगभग 24 किमी दूर स्थित है। यहां पहुंचने के लिए जयपुर व अन्य स्थानों से पर्याप्त परिवहन साधन उपलब्ध हैं। किराए की टैक्सी सेवा भी उपलब्ध है। इस धाम के बारे में यह प्रसिद्ध है कि यहां से कोई भी भक्त खाली हाथ नहीं लौटता। सालासर बालाजी सभी की मनोकामनाएं पूर्ण करते हैं।

कालांतर में मोहनदास जी ने भांजे उदयराम जी को अपना चोला प्रदान कर उन्हें मंदिर का प्रथम पुजारी नियुक्त किया। आज भी यह परंपरा कायम है। मोहनदास जी के चोले पर विराजमान होकर ही पूजा-अर्चना की जाती है। संवत् 1850 की वैसाख शुक्ल त्रयोदशी को ब्रह्ममुहूर्त में बाबा मोहनदास जी समाधिस्थ हो गए और स्वर्गारोही हो गए। उस समय कहते हैं कि जल की फुहार के साथ पुष्प वर्षा होने लगी थी। अनेक लोगों ने बालाजी के प्रत्यक्ष दर्शन किए थे जो अपने सख तुल्य मोहनदास को आशीष दे रहे थे। आज सालासर भक्तों का एक पुनीत तीर्थ है। यहां आने वाले भक्तों को जब तब बालाजी के चमत्कार देखने को मिलते हैं। आदिकाल में सालासर बालाजी निश्चित ही एक उद्धारक के रूप में दर्शनार्थियों का कष्ट निवारण कर अपने सखा मोहनदास जी को दिए वचन का निर्वाह कर रहे हैं।

Ref: Jatland.com

Salasar Balaji

Location of villages around Sujangarh in Churu district

Salasar Balaji (सालासर बालाजी) is a place of religious importance for the devotees of Lord Hanuman in Sujangarh tahsil of Churu district in Rajasthan.

Founders

Salasar Balaji was known by the names:

- Gandas gotra Jats developed as 'Gandas ki Dhani'.
- Tetarwal Gotra Jats named the village Tetarwal ki Dhani
- Salam Singh occupied this area and changed the place name from Tetarwal ki Dhani to Salamsar which became Salasar.

Location



Balaji Temple Salasar

Salasar town is in district Churu of Rajasthan situated on Jaipur and Bikaner Highway. It is 57 kilometres from Sikar town, 24 kilometers from Sujangarh town and 30 kilometers from Laxmangarh. Salasar town lies in Sujangarh Panchayat Samity and is well connected with Delhi, Jaipur and Bikaner by regular bus service.

Indian Airlines and Jet Air fly to Jaipur, from where Salasar is 3.5 hours drive in Taxi or Bus. Sujangarh, Sikar, Didwana, Jaipur and Ratangarh are the nearest railheads for Salasar Balaji.

This city is about 170 KM from the city of Pilani that hosts BITS, Pilani University. The road from Delhi to Pilani is very good. One must take a route via Rewari, Narnaul, Shinghana, Chidawa, Pilani. For Salasar, there is a direct road from Shinghana and one may not required to go to Chidawa. Balaji is a good place for tourists.

Population statistics

According to Census-2011 information: With total 959 families residing, Salasar village has the population of 5914 (of which 3038 are males while 2876 are females). Salasar village has higher literacy rate compared to Rajasthan. In 2011, literacy rate of Salasar village was 78.80 % compared to 66.11 % of Rajasthan. In Salasar, Male literacy stands at 86.35 % while female literacy rate was 70.89 %.[1]

Salasar Dham



Salasar Balaji

Salasar Dham attracts innumerable Indian worshipers throughout the year. On Chaitra Poornima and Ashvin Purnima large fairs take place in the area when more than 6 to 7 lakhs of people assemble here to pay their homage to the deity. Hanuman Sewa Samiti looks after the management of the Temple and the fair. There are many Dharamshalas to stay and Indian restaurants to eat. Salasar Dham is situated in Salasar town.

History

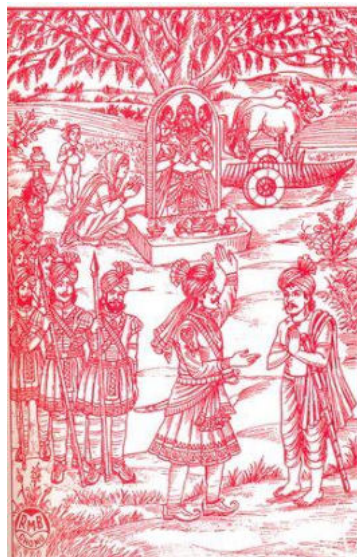


Salasar Balaji Talab

About five centuries back the present Salasar area was inhabited by Gandas gotra Jats and known as 'Gandas ki Dhani'. At one time there became a severe scarcity of drinking water due to famines in the area. A saint came to the village at that time and on the request of villagers pointed out a spot to dig a well suitable for drinking water. At the same time he warned that the person who would dig the well would meet death. The villagers thought it better to leave the place and the Gandas people moved away. [2]

Later on the area was occupied by Tetarwal Gotra Jats and named the village Tetarwal ki Dhani. They dug a well which is still used as source of water and called 'ganwai-kuan'. About three centuries back Shekhawat thakurs came from village Rewasa and started living in village Purnpura which was earlier known as Guvrana. Guvrana thakur Banwaridas came to village Naurangsar in Churu district and started living there. His eldest son thakur Salam Singh occupied this area and changed the place name from Tetarwal ki Dhani to Salamsar which became Salasar over a period of time. [3]

Salasar Balaji discovered



Salasar Balaji statue discovered at Asota

The site of Salasar Balaji was discovered by one Ginthala Jat of village Asota of district Nagaur.

On Saturday, Shravan Shukla-Navami -Samvat 1811 (1754 AD), a miracle happened. A Ginthala Jat farmer of village Asota in district Nagaur of Rajasthan was ploughing his field. All of sudden the plough was hit by some stony thing and the sound - thlikk ... was created. He dug up the soil of that place and found an idol covered with sand. His wife reached there with his lunch packet. The farmer showed the idol to his wife. She cleaned up the idol with her sari (dress). The idol was that of Balaji i.e. Lord Hanuman. They bowed their heads with devotion and worshipped Lord Balaji. The news of appearance of Lord Balaji spread in the village Asota immediately. The Thakur of Asota also heard the news. Balaji ordered him in the dream to send the idol to Salasar in the Churu district. Same night a devotee of Lord Hanuman, Mohan Dasji Maharaj of Salasar saw Lord Hanuman or Balaji in dream. Lord Balaji told him about the idol of Asota. He immediately sent a message to Thakur of Asota.

The thakur was surprised to know - How Mohandasji knew minor details without coming to Asota? Certainly it was a kindness of Lord Balaji. The idol was sent to Salasar and was fixed at the place known as Salasar Dham. [4]

Mohandas got constructed a temple mud-stone temple here in samvat 1815 (1758 AD) with the help of Noora and Dau muslim karigars of Fatehpur Shekhawati. The cashier of Sikar Jagirdar Rao Devi Singh got constructed temple as he was once saved from loot by Dungji-Jawaharji by the blessings of Balaji. [5] Sikar Jagirdar Devi Singh did not have a son. He heard about Balaji and came to this place and tied a coconut on the jal-tree to fulfill his wish of a son. Devi Singh got a handicapped son Laxman Singh after ten months. The custom of tying coconut to fulfill wish continues from that time onward. [6]

Later on, Mohandas handed over the work of worshipping of Balaji to his bhanja (nephew), Udayram and appointed him the first pujari (priest) of the temple. A patta of the land was made in the name of Balaji in the presence of Shobhasar thakur Dhiraj Singh, Salasar thakur Salam Singh and elders of Tatarwal Jats. [7]

Places around Dham



Balaji Mandir at Salasar

Dhunia of Mohandas ji is the place where the holy fire lit by great devotee Mohandas ji is still burning. The devotees take holy ashes from here. It's in the Balaji temple jai hanuman

Sri Mohan Mandir is situated near Balaji temple. The footprints of Mohandasji and Kanidadi are found there. This place is the samadhi sthal of both holy devotees. The continuous Ramayan reading has been taking place here from last eight years. In the temple premises of Lord Balaji, Akhand Hari Kirtan (Chanting of the name of Rama) is continuing for last 20 years.

Temple of Anjani Mata is situated two kilometers away from Salasar Dham toward Laxmangarh. Anjani Mata was mother of Lord Hanuman or Balaji. Gudavadi Shyam temple is one kilometer away from Salasar.

Two Bullock Carts of the age of Mohan Dasji are placed here in the Balaji Mandir premises.

Shayanan Mata Mandir situated about 15 km from here on a unique hillock in the desert area & about 1100 years old is worth visiting.

Festivals

Sri Hanuman Jayanti festivals are celebrated on Chaitra Shukla Chaturdashi and Purnima. Lacs of devotees arrive here on Sri Hanuman Jayanti from every corner of the country. Fairs are organized on Ashvin Shukla Chaturdashi and Purnima. Lacs of devotees use to come in these fairs too. Fairs on Bhadrapad Shukla Chaturdashi and Purnima are also as attractive as the rest of the fairs. Free food, sweets and drinks are distributed on these fairs.

Stay arrangements

There are 50-60 Dharamshalas in Salasar Balaji Dham. Most of these are run by trusts. Some independent Dharamshalas are also there.

Ref: patrika.com

सालासर. सालासर बालाजी धाम 264 साल का हो गया। सिद्धपीठ सालासर बालाजी का 264वां स्थापना दिवस रविवार को धूमधाम से मनाया गया। इस अवसर पर इंदौर, अजमेर, व जयपुर के कलाकारों ने खुशबूदार पुष्पों से मंदिर की विशेष सजावट की। इससे पूरा मंदिर महक उठा।

सालासर मन्दिर को इन्दौर के लाइट डेकोरेशन कलाकारों द्वारा जगह-जगह रंगीन लाइट लगाकर सजाया गया। मंदिर में जगह-जगह श्रद्धालुओं की टोलियां हनुमान चालीसा, सुन्दरकांड की चौपाइयां गा रहे थे। दर्शनों के लिए सुबह से ही मंदिर में श्रद्धालुओं की लम्बी कतार लग गई।

श्रद्धालुओं ने काटा केक

सालासर बालाजी के स्थापना दिवस 2018 के अवसर पर देश के कोने-कोने से आए श्रद्धालुओं ने बालाजी मंदिर में दर्शन के बाद केक काटा और बालाजी को हैप्पी बर्थ डे कहा।

असम के मुख्यमंत्री ने बालाजी के लगाई धोक

असम के मुख्यमंत्री सर्वानन्द सोनोवाल ने सालासर बालाजी महाराज के दर्शन कर पूजा-अर्चना की। मुख्यमंत्री सोनोवाल ने कहा कि मंदिर की स्थापना दिवस के अवसर पर मुझे बालाजी महाराज के दर्शन करने का अवसर मिला। यह मेरे लिए सौभाग्य की बात है।

सालासर में मुख्यमंत्री की देवस्थान मंत्री राजकुमार रिणवा व बिहारीलाल पुजारी ने अगवानी की। मुख्यमंत्री को मंदिर में हनुमान सेवा समिति अध्यक्ष यशोदानन्दन पुजारी, उपाध्यक्ष मनोज पुजारी, जिला महामंत्री धर्मवीर पुजारी, बनवारी पुजारी, बबलू पुजारी, कमल पुजारी आदि ने पूजा-अर्चना कराई।

सालासर बालाजी धाम का इतिहास

-सालासर बालाजी धाम राजस्थान के चूरु जिले में सीकर जिले की सीमा पर स्थित है।

-चूरु के गांव सालासर में बालाजी मंदिर की स्थापना का इतिहास बड़ा रोचक है।

-मोहनदास बालाजी के भक्त थे। उनकी भक्ति से प्रसन्न होकर बालाजी ने इन्हें मूर्ति रूप में प्रकट होने का वचन दिया।

-कहा जाता है कि भक्त मोहनदास को दिया वचन पूरा करने के लिए बालाजी नागौर जिले के आसोटा गांव में 1811 में प्रकट हुए।

-किदवंती है कि आसोटा में एक जाट खेत जोत रहा था तभी उसके हल की नोक किसी कठोर चीज से टकराई।

-उसे निकाल कर देखा तो एक पत्थर था। जाट ने अपने अंगोछे से पत्थर को पोंछकर साफ किया तो उस पर बालाजी की छवि नजर आने लगी।

-इतने में जाट की पत्नी खाना लेकर आई। उसने बालाजी के मूर्ति को बाजरे के चूरमे का पहला भोग लगाया।

-यही कारण है कि सालासर बालाजी को चूरमे का भोग लगता है।

-कहते हैं कि जिस दिन जाट के खेत में यह मूर्ति प्रकट हुई उस रात बालाजी ने सपने में आसोटा के ठाकुर को अपनी मूर्ति सालासर ले जाने के लिए कहा।

-दूसरी तरफ बालाजी ने मोहनदास को सपने में बताया कि जिस बैलगाड़ी से मूर्ति सालासर पहुंचेगी उसे सालासर पहुंचने पर कोई नहीं चलाए।

-जहां बैलगाड़ी खुद रुक जाए वहीं मेरी मूर्ति स्थापित कर देना। मूर्ति को उस समय वर्तमान स्थान पर स्थापित किया गया।

-पूरे भारत में एक मात्र सालासर में दाढ़ी मूँछों वाले हनुमान यानी बालाजी स्थापित हैं।

-इसके पीछे मान्यता यह है कि मोहनदास को पहली बार बालाजी ने दाढ़ी मूँछों के साथ दर्शन दिए थे।

सड़क मार्ग से ऐसे पहुंचे सालासर बालाजी धाम

दिल्ली से 1.) नयी दिल्ली -> गुरुग्राम (गुडगाँव) -> रेवाड़ी -> नारनौल -> चिडावा -> झुंझुनू -> मुकुंदगढ़ -> लक्ष्मणगढ़ -> सालासर बालाजी (318 किलोमीटर)

(आपको रेवाड़ी रोड़ से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-8 को छोड़कर रेवाड़ी से झुंझुनू जाने वाला रास्ता लेना होगा) (सबसे छोटा रास्ता)

2.) नयी दिल्ली -> गुरुग्राम -> बहरोड़ -> नारनौल -> चिडावा -> झुंझुनू -> मुकुंदगढ़ -> लक्ष्मणगढ़ -> सालासर बालाजी (335 किलोमीटर)

(ऊपर बताए गए रास्ते से यह मार्ग बेहतर है, आपको बहरोड़ से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-8 छोड़ना होगा, लेकिन बहरोड़-चिडावा-झुंझुनू वाला रास्ता बहुत खराब है)

3.) नयी दिल्ली -> गुरुग्राम -> बहरोड़ -> कोटपुतली -> नीमकाथाना -> उदयपुरवाटी -> सीकर -> सालासर बालाजी (335 किलोमीटर) (आपको कोटपुतली से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-8 छोड़ना होगा)

4.) नयी दिल्ली -> गुरुग्राम -> बहरोड़ -> कोटपुतली -> शाहपुरा -> अजीतगढ़ -> सामोद -> चौमूँ -> सीकर -> सालासर बालाजी (392 किलोमीटर) (आपको शाहपुरा से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-8 छोड़ना होगा) इसे सामोद मार्ग के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।

5.) नयी दिल्ली -> गुरुग्राम -> बहरोड़ -> कोटपुतली -> शाहपुरा -> चंदवाजी -> चौमूँ -> सीकर -> सालासर बालाजी (399 किलोमीटर) (आपको शाहपुरा से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-8 छोड़ना होगा) इसे चंदवाजी मार्ग भी कहा जाता है। हालाँकि यह मार्ग लम्बा है, इसकी लम्बाई लगभग 225 किलोमीटर है, परन्तु राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-8 एक्सप्रेस-वे पर गाड़ी चलाकर आराम से जा सकते हैं।

6.) नयी दिल्ली -> बहादुरगढ़ -> झज्जर -> चरखीदादरी -> लोहारू -> चिडावा -> झुंझुनू -> मुकुंदगढ़ -> लक्ष्मणगढ़ -> सालासर बालाजी (302 किलोमीटर) यह नया रास्ता है जिसे कम भक्त जानते हैं।

7.) नयी दिल्ली -> रोहतक -> हिसार -> राजगढ़ -> चूरू -> फतेहपुर -> सालासर बालाजी (382 किलोमीटर)

Ref: Google.com.pk

Photos:





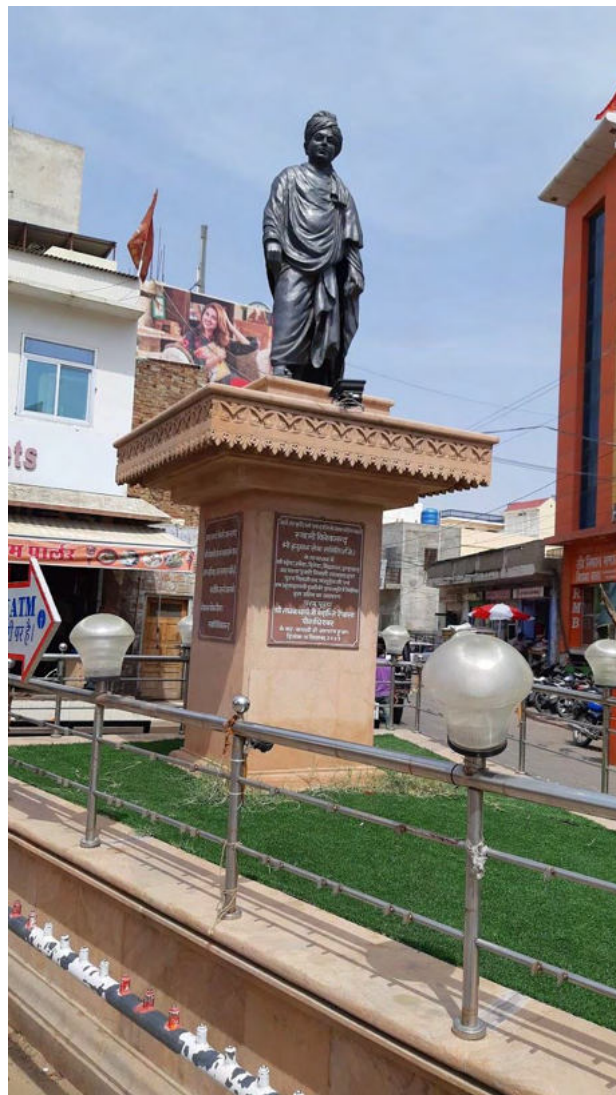




















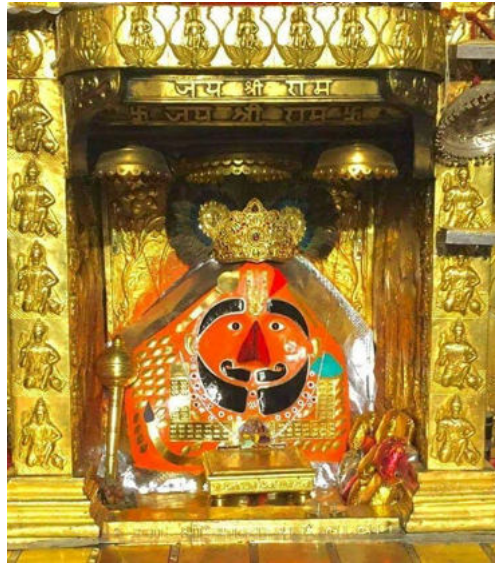




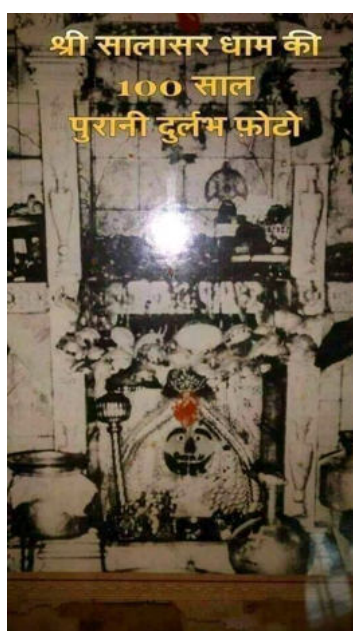


Ref: Facebook page: Salasar Balaji Dham:

Photos:











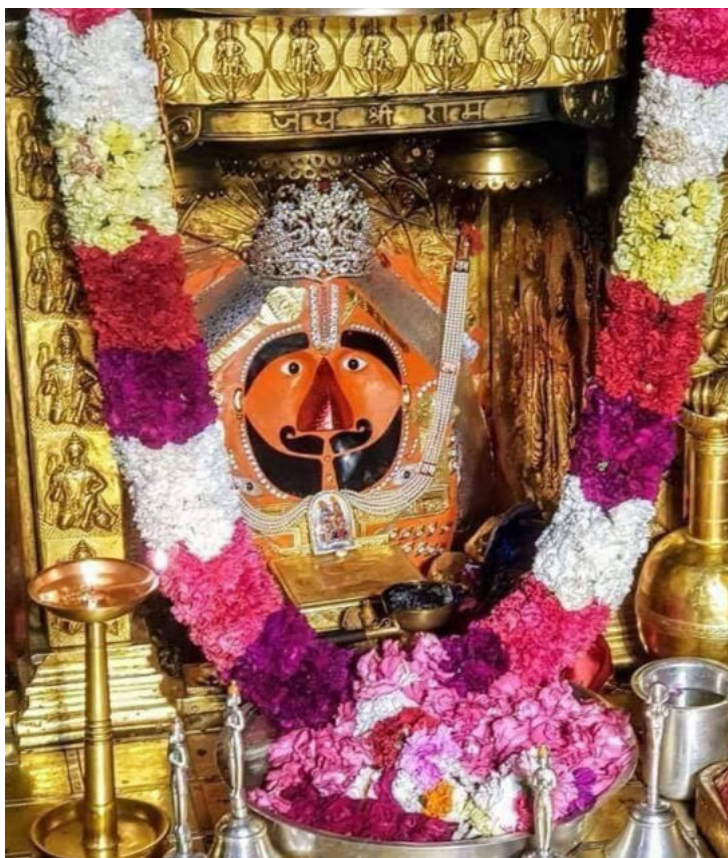


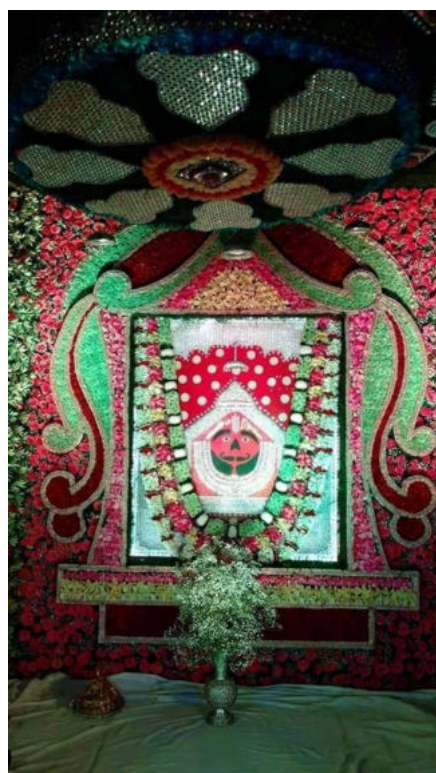


























FBVideos:

<https://www.facebook.com/SalasarCity/videos/264647574439150/>

<https://www.facebook.com/BhaktiSagarTseries/videos/2900194353342873/>

<https://www.facebook.com/100009078235317/posts/2520080114971238/>

<https://www.facebook.com/akansh.kaushik.3/videos/1622999647895903/>

<https://www.facebook.com/akansh.kaushik.3/videos/238973204779721/>

<https://www.facebook.com/akansh.kaushik.3/videos/227818225872645/>

<https://www.facebook.com/akansh.kaushik.3/videos/2766259970353250/>

<https://www.facebook.com/akansh.kaushik.3/videos/2723938351252079/>

<https://www.facebook.com/akansh.kaushik.3/videos/2669530796692835/>

<https://www.facebook.com/akansh.kaushik.3/videos/2520372871608629/>

YouTube videos:

Know this before going to Salasar Balaji: https://youtu.be/_S0IHCnwB_E

Salasar Balaji Aarti: <https://youtu.be/l9dly8TnwMc>

Salasar Balaji Dham: <https://youtu.be/gz6bCNknb3s>

Salasar Balaji Dham history: <https://youtu.be/9wNJqSDDfz0>

Live darshan: <https://youtu.be/yarHJLpaJSA>

Salasar Balaji Dham video: <https://youtu.be/3mdmWHr8Y0k>

Live darshan: <https://youtu.be/z7l4TpkTYak>

Live darshan, Aarti: <https://youtu.be/b-ZzJnNczl8>

Salasar Balaji: <https://youtu.be/SY6oSEF7sAo>

Salasar darshan: <https://youtu.be/M273DUOsx24>

Live Aarti: <https://youtu.be/sIN7UZemjll>

Videos: Hanuman chalisa and Hanuman bhajans:

Hanuman chalisa: Pt. Jasraj and Shankar Mahadevan: https://youtu.be/EfEy_PHxkPs

Hanuman Chalisa: M S Subbulakshmi: <https://youtu.be/r3DC3PjUTbc>

Hanuman Chalisa: Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/XQjcHAVbljM>

Hanuman bhajans-Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/UzdLbpQ-enM>

Hanuman chalisa and bhajans- Lata Mangeshkar: <https://youtu.be/wyh6KbRV9FE>

Famous Hanuman temples of India-Part - V

Bala Hanuman Temple, Jamnagar, Gujarat

Compiled by
M. Thirumaleshwar
Email: tmuliya@rediffmail.com



Ref: tourmyindia.com



Bala Hanuman Temple, also known as Shri Balahanuman Sankirtan Mandir is situated at the south east side of Ranmal Lake (or Lakhota Lake) in Jamnagar. Dedicated to Lord Hanuman, the temple is separated from the lake by a wide road. The simple looking structure houses the idols of Lord Ram, Lord Lakshman, Goddess Sita and Lord Hanuman.

Since 1st August, 1964, chanting of Ram dhun – 'Shri Ram, Jai Ram, Jai Jai Ram' goes on in the temple premises, day in and day out. This 24x7 ritual has been acknowledged and listed by the Guinness Book of World Records. Local population has deep faith in the temple and believes that it guards them from natural calamities and other troubles. Arti (ritual of

worship) takes place twice in a day (morning and evening). The evening arti is the most awaited event of the day.

The Lakhota Lake is visited by various species of birds, particularly during the period of migration, making the overall atmosphere more special. Lakhota Fort and Museum are located on an island inside the lake and can be reached through two pathways that connect them with the bank. One can enhance the fun by indulging in boating inside the lake.

How to Reach Bala Hanuman Temple?

By Bus: Jamnagar is well-connected through various state and national highways. Many state and private buses ply between Jamnagar and other cities of Gujarat (Rajkot, Somnath, Dwarka, Gandhidham, Porbandar, Surat, Bhuj).

By Train: Jamnagar Old Railway Station is about 4 km from the temple. You can find, regular or weekly, trains till Jamnagar from some states of India (like Delhi and Mumbai). Daily trains to Jamnagar can be taken from many cities of Gujarat (Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat).

By Air: Jamnagar Airport is 9/10 km from the city and is connected with Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Vadodara and other Gujarati cities. Also, you can take a flight till Ahmedabad and then reach Jamnagar via a car, bus or train.

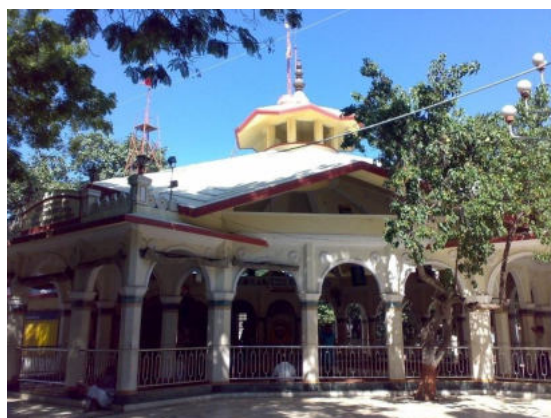
Places to See Around the Temple

Narara Marine National Park is around 55 km away. It can be reached by road to do the 'coral walk' as the tide ebbs. Best time to visit is between December to March.

Dwarkadhish Temple is about 143 km from the temple.

Khijadia Bird Sanctuary can give you mesmerizing views of the wonderful local and migratory birds at a distance of 14 km from the temple. Best time to visit is between October to March.

Ref: trawell.in



Bala Hanuman Temple

At a distance of 5 km from Jamnagar Railway Station, Bala Hanuman Temple is a Hindu temple situated on the southeast corner of Ranmal Lake in Jamnagar, Gujarat. It is one of the famous temples in Gujarat and among the top places to visit in Jamnagar.

Bala Hanuman Temple, also known as Shri Bala Hanuman Sankirtan Mandir is dedicated to Lord Hanuman. The temple was established in 1964 AD by Shri Prembhikshuji Maharaj. The temple houses the idols of Lord Ram, Lakshman, Goddess Sita and Hanuman. The temple is very popular as it has been recorded in the Guinness Book of world record for its continuous 24 - hours chanting of the 'Sri Ram, Jai Ram, Jai Jai Ram' since 1964.

The temple portrays intricate architecture that consists of ethnically designed pillars and amazing carvings. Local population has deep faith in the temple and believes that it guards them from natural calamities and other troubles. The Aarti takes place twice in a day but it is the Akhand Ram Dhun that attracts devotees all over the world. The temple remains open throughout the night so that those who want to witness and join the prolonged act of religious devotion at night, during the more difficult sessions.

Darshan Timings: 6 AM - 12 PM & 4.30 PM - 10 PM

Ref: myoksha.com



Bala Hanuman Temple Jamnagar, Gujarat is famous for its spectacular design. The temple has earned its place in the Guinness Book of World Records because of the chanting of 'Sri Ram Jai Ram Jai Jai Ram'. Devotees also believe that it is one of the oldest temples built in Jamnagar. It is on the south-eastern part of the Ramnal Lake.

Facts About Bala Hanuman Temple

Opening and Closing Timings: 6:00 AM – 10:00 PM

Entry Fee: No fee

Time taken for Darshan: 30 minutes to 1 hour

Deity: Hanuman

Nearest Airport: Jamnagar Domestic Airport

Location: Jamnagar, Gujarat

What are the timings of Bala Hanuman Temple Jamnagar?

Here are the timings of Bala Hanuman Temple Jamnagar:

Timings	From
Morning	6:00 AM
Evening	10:00 PM

Which rituals are performed at Bala Hanuman Temple Jamnagar?

The Arti (daily worship) takes place in the mornings but it is the Akhand Ram Dhun that attracts devotees all over the world. This nonstop act of devotion can be witnessed to be at its peak during the evening. Devotees flock and contribute at this more enduring hours.

Take a look at some of the special weekday rituals in the temple –

WEEKDAYS	TIMINGS
Mangla darshan (Sundays)	6:00 AM
Shangar Darshan (Mondays)	6:30 AM
Mangala arti (Tuesdays)	7:00 AM
Raj Bhog (Wednesdays)	12:00 PM
Utthapan (Thursdays)	4:30 PM
Sandhya arti (Fridays)	7:00 PM
Shayan Darshan (Saturdays)	10:00 PM

What is the significance of Bala Hanuman Temple Jamnagar?

Hanuman Chanting 'Ram Dhun' is the most pious thing about the spot.

The significance of the Bala Hanuman Temple Jamnagar is that the great deeds of Lord Hanuman have led to the constant chanting of the "Ram Dhun" in the temple that captivates all devotees visiting the place. This relentless chanting is played out by priests and devotees.

The temple complex is on the periphery of Jamnagar's central lake. It remains open throughout the night so that those who want to contribute to the good work can do so at any point in time.

The temple is in honour of Lord Hanuman, Ram-Laxman and Janakji. Their idols are in the middle and Hanuman Ji resides on one side. There is also a big framed photo of Shri Prembhiksinji Maharaj on the second side.



What is the history of Bala Hanuman Temple Jamnagar?

The history of the Bala Hanuman Temple Jamnagar is that Shri Prembhikshuji Maharaj established the Bala Hanuman temple in the years 1963-64. In many places, the “ram dhun” is chanted in the name of Shri Prembhikshuji Maharaj. This temple is one of the oldest ones that he built.

Jamnagar itself has an intriguing history that dates back to 1540 A.D. Jamnagar is often termed as “Nawanagar” which means “new city”. Shri Jam Raval built it. Jam Raval was a descendant of Jam Halla who was one of the heirs of Lord Krishna. Jamnagar also has many temples like Sidhnath Mahadev Temple, Bhid Bhnajan temple, Khileswar Temple and many others. This city has a beautiful design with good roads and intricate gardens and was once famous as the “Jewel of Kathiyawad”.

Shri Prembhikshuji became a sannyasin. He started the tradition of Akhand (non-stop) chanting of Ram Nama at Jamnagar and then gradually spread this tradition at Dwarka, Porbandar, Rajkot, Junagadh and other places.

The Bala Hanuman temple venerated a lot of devotion throughout the years. It's the atmosphere of purity and sanctity that attracts pilgrims all over the world.

About the architecture of the Temple

The architecture of the temple is moderately modern. It is built on the south-eastern portion of the Ramnal lake. The temple's structure also portrays intricate architecture that consists of ethnically designed pillars and amazing carvings. There is also a common saying that goes around the area that the temple endured natural calamities like cyclones, earthquakes and even cross border invasions.

How to reach Bala Hanuman Temple Jamnagar?

Here's how to reach Bala Hanuman Temple Jamnagar:

Road- The bus passes through the Bedi gate before reaching its stand so you can also get off at Bedi gate.

Air- Jamnagar Domestic Airport is the nearest airport to Bala Hanuman. It is 11.2 km away from the temple.

Rail- The Hapa railway station is 28 km away that people often prefer while travelling.

Ref: jagran.com



आज आपको बताते हैं हनुमान जी के ऐसे मंदिर के बारे में जो राम धुन के चलते विश्व कीर्तिमान का हकदार बना।

गुजरात में है ये मंदिर.

गुजरात राज्य के जामनगर में जामनगर में रणमल झील के दक्षिण पूर्व में हनुमान जी का एक चमत्कारी मंदिर है। इस मंदिर की स्थापना सन् 1540 में जामनगर की स्थापना के साथ ही हुई थी। इस मंदिर की खासियत केवल इसका अति प्राचीन होना ही नहीं है, बल्कि आज लोग इसे गिनीज बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड्स का

हिस्सा होने के चलते भी पहचानते हैं। मंदिर के संरक्षकों के अनुसार 1964 में श्री भिक्षु जी महाराज ने मंदिर का जीर्णोद्धार करवाया था। उसके तीन साल बाद उन्होंने ही श्रीराम धुन के निरंतर जाप की परंपरा प्रारंभ करवाई थी। इसी कारण इस मंदिर का विश्व कीर्तिमान में शामिल किया गया है।

50 साल से भी पुरानी परंपरा

1 अगस्त 1964 में, यानि करीब 54 साल पहले महाराज जी के कहने पर हनुमान भक्तों ने 'श्री राम जय राम जय जय राम' मंत्र का जाप 7 दिनों तक लगातार 24 घंटों तक करने का निर्णय लिया। जो बाद में एक अंतहीन परंपरा बन गई और आज तक जारी है। इस राम धुन के जाप में एक अश्रु विशेषता है कि इसे गाने वाले सामान्य भक्तजन ही हैं कोई पेशेवर गायक नहीं। अब तो इनकी बाकयदा सूची बना कर एक दिन पहले नोटिस बोर्ड पर लगा दी जाती है। विशेष परिस्थितियों के चलते भी कोई विघ्न ना पड़े इसके लिए चार चार गायकों का नाम अतिरिक्त गायकों की लिए रखा जाता है। इसके साथ ही मंदिर में कोई भी भक्त स्वयं अपनी मर्जी से भी राम धुन भजन सभा में शामिल हो सकता है।

Ref: pravace.co.in

JAMNAGAR BALA HANUMAN

Bala Hanuman temple of Jamnagar is located on the southeast corner of Lakhota lake or Ranmal Lake and famous across the world for its continuous chanting of the Sri Ram, Jai Ram, Jai Jai Ram, day and night since August 1st, 1964. This is recorded in Guinness Book of World Record. The temple premises is kept clean and there is a divine atmosphere prevailing. Shri Bala Hanuman Sankirtan Mandir is the oldest temple established by Shri Prembhikshuji Maharaj in 1963-64.

Shri Prembhikshuji Maharaj was born in 1812 in Chhatauni, a small village in Bihar in a farmer family with religious inclines. Thus Prembhikshuji Maharaj was brought up in spriritual environment and took Sannyas and becames the great devotee of Lord Shree Ram. He followed the guidance of his spiritual guru Shri Kashimiribaba and started his journey of Rama Nam from Bihar and went to Dwarka.

Rama Naam is chanted continuously at various centers like Dwarka, Rajkot, Porbandar, Mahuva, Junagadh and Muzaffarpur in Bihar along with Jamnagar in guidance of Shri Prembhikshuji Maharaj.

Additional Details of Bala Hanuman

Website: <http://shribalahanuman.org/aboutjamnagar.php>

Email Id: info@shribalahanuman.org

Address: Shri Prembhikshuji Marg, , Near Lakhota Lake, Jamnagar

Activity: Akhand Ramdhun

Bala Hanuman Darshan Timings

TYPE Time
General 7 AM to 9 PM

Bala Hanuman mandir Photos:



विविध भाषा में विजयमंत्र THE MANTRA OF VICTORY IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES		
1	श्री राम जय राम जय जय राम	हिन्दी
2	શ્રી રામ જય રામ જય જય રામ	ગુજરાતી
3	SHRI RAM JAY RAM JAY JAY RAM	अंग्रेज़ी
4	ਮੁਰੀ ਰਾਮ ਜੈ ਰਾਮ ਜੈ ਜੈ ਰਾਮ	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ
5	শ্রী রাম যাই রাম যাই যাই রাম	বাংলা
6	ശ്രീ രാമ ജയ രാമ ജയ ജയ രാമ	മലയാളം
7	શ્રી રામ જૈ રામ જૈ જૈ રામ	સંસ્કૃત
8	ஸ்ரீ ரேம் ஜெய் ரேம் ஜெய் ஜெய் ரேம்	தமிழ்
9	ରାମ ରାମ ଯାଇ ରାମ ଯାଇ ଯାଇ ରାମ	ଓଡ଼ିଆ
10	شروعے رام جی جی جی رام جی جی جی رام	اردو
11	ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮ ಜೈ ರಾಮ ಜೈ ಜೈ ರಾಮ	ಕನ್ನಡ
12	شروعے رام جی جی جی رام جی جی جی رام	پنجابی



Ref: tripadvisor.in

Photos:



















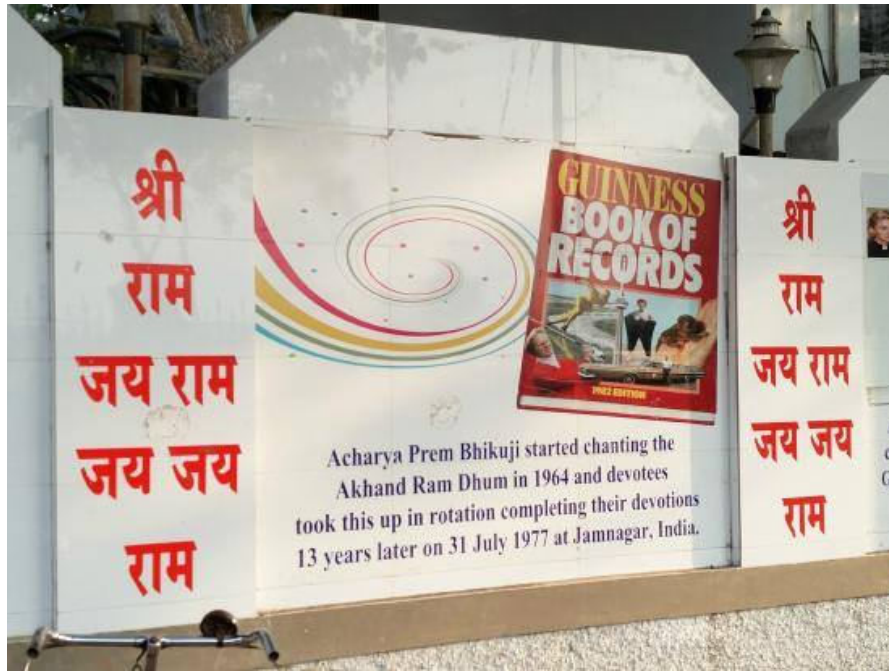


FaceBook page: <https://www.facebook.com/balahanumanjamnagar/photos>

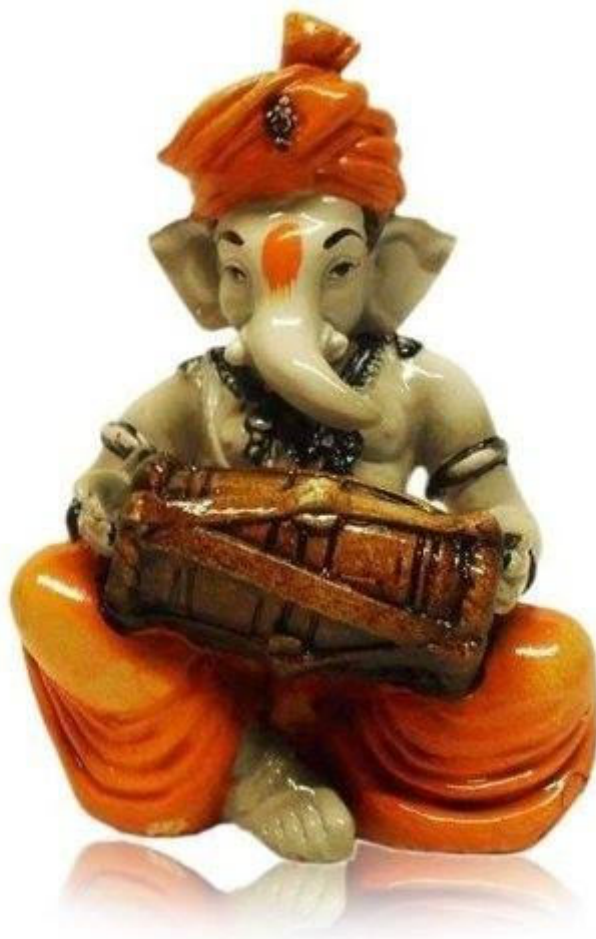




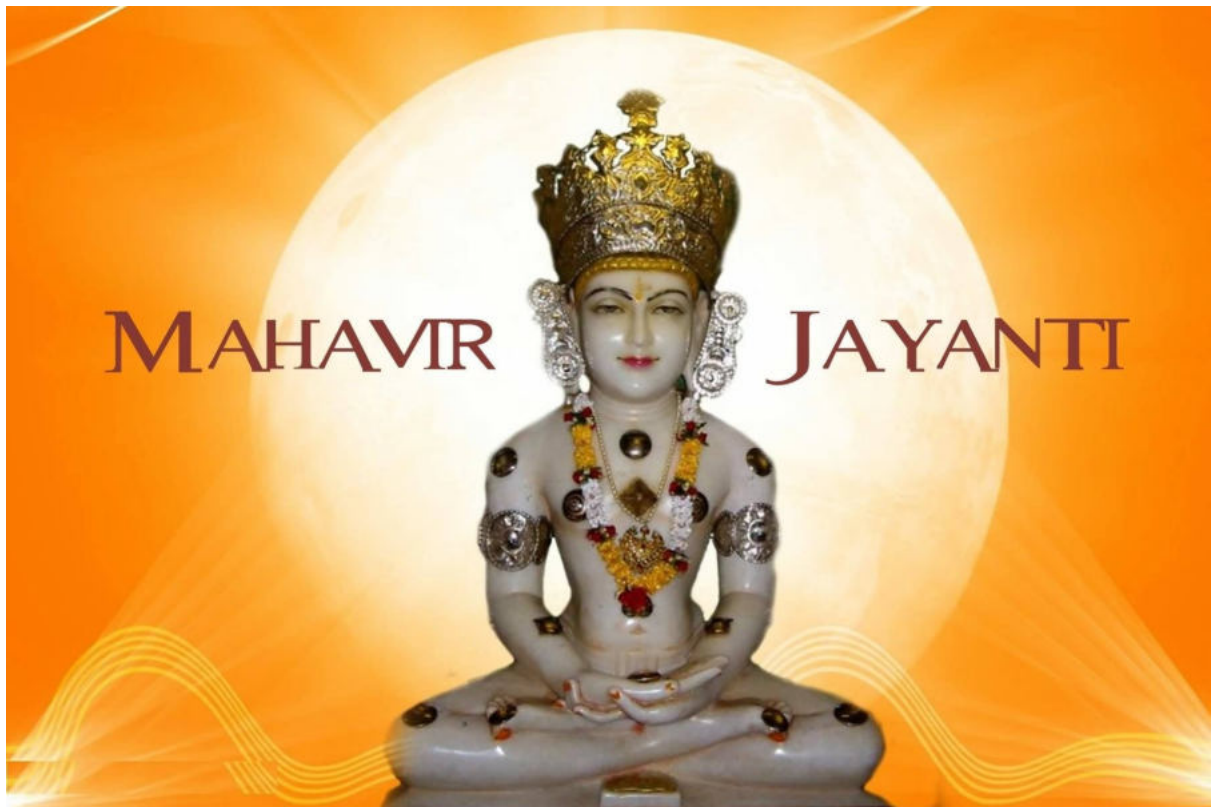






















Videos:

History of Balahanuman temple:

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiHpuW64orzAhVKbn0KHaSqAbcQwqsBegQILRAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3Dp8OokYQ1dVY&usg=AOvVaw0PkIFQ-YwvaoxGNmT0J0sS>

Balahanuman temple:

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiHpuW64orzAhVKbn0KHaSqAbcQwqsBegQIIBAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3Ds2GDM1MMkQk&usg=AOvVaw1Qbnh1SokzaMhsL7Mgc6zP>

Ram dhun:

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiHpuW64orzAhVKbn0KHaSqAbcQwqsBegQIKxAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.dailymotion.com%2Fvideo%2Fx22ngnu&usg=AOvVaw198kdC9KJwab9rurxzMxs1>

Balahanuman mandir:

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiHpuW64orzAhVKbn0KHaSqAbcQwqsBegQIKhAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DfDQqUOK2m2g&usg=AOvVaw1P8tqGkG0APbMqHQ4c-HH2>

Balahanuman temple completes golden jubilee:

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi21bCq44rzAhXJXCsKHRyoDhsQuAJ6BAgKEAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.dailymotion.com%2Fvideo%2Fx22ngnu&usg=AOvVaw198kdC9KJwab9rurxzMxs1>

Balahanuman sankirtan temple:

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi21bCq44rzAhXJXCsKHRyoDhsQuAJ6BAgDEAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DOMbGAZbFYbM&usg=AOvVaw3LUYBlulZnIVd68al9FOdY>

Darshan at temple:

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi21bCq44rzAhXJXCskHRYoDhsQuAJ6BAglEAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3D7LxXQKdJeuk&usg=AOvVaw2139qCBzH7KTVeh7TynRrm>

Ginny's record of temple:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi21bCq44rzAhXJXCskHRYoDhsQuAJ6BAglEAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DRKO7wGOMR2M&usg=AOvVaw36ks8M6Uya-Ec-_hguYhUW

Temples of Gujarat:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi21bCq44rzAhXJXCskHRYoDhsQuAJ6BAglEAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.facebook.com%2FDhanrajPNathwani%2Fvideos%2Ftemples-of-gujarat-shri-bala-hanuman-temple-jamnagar%2F514932096481392%2F%3F__so__%3Dpermalink%26__rv__%3Drelated_videos&usg=AOvVaw3xPNQJWFErbY3SsbV0G89k

Interesting details:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=video&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi21bCq44rzAhXJXCskHRYoDhsQuAJ6BAglEAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DfPeXTpEXDUo&usg=AOvVaw1q3eshSB3KRpA1_jv6xUN2

Videos: Hanuman chalisa and Hanuman bhajans:

Hanuman chalisa: Pt. Jasraj and Shankar Mahadevan: https://youtu.be/EfEy_PHxkPs

Hanuman Chalisa: M S Subbulakshmi: <https://youtu.be/r3DC3PjUTbc>

Hanuman Chalisa: Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/XQjcHAVbljM>

Hanuman bhajans-Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/UzdLbpQ-enM>

Hanuman chalisa and bhajans- Lata Mangeshkar: <https://youtu.be/wyh6KbRV9FE>

Famous Hanuman temples of India-Part - VI
Panchamukhi Hanuman Temple, Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu

Compiled by
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Ref: vayusutha.In



Sri Anajneyar Temple, Bazaar Street, Kumbakonam, T Nadu



Preface:

There is a Tamil adage that none ought to live in an area where there is no temple - "Koil illa oorril kutierukka vendam". This is indeed a meaningful statement for, the temple does radiate a divine and pure atmosphere which elevates the mental and spiritual levels of those who live in the vicinity. It is all the more important that the temple is built in accordance with rules prescribed in the Agamic texts so as to radiate the divinity benefiting the people. While this is applicable to all temples built for the worship of the presiding deity, devotees from his part goes to temple with faith and offer his prayer with all sincerity.

Today in India there are innumerable Anjaneya temples that are built in accordance with the Agama rules and consecration of deities and performance of pujas made as prescribed. But only very few attain the Greatness that had been seen by the time. In time to come some of

the temple loses its glory, for reasons best known to Sri Anjaneya Swami. The daily pujas, however, may continue and may never be interrupted during the intervening period. Nevertheless the temple remains in obscurity for some time. Many reasons could be attributed for this, but in my view the main cause could be that of the devotees' mind and concentration, the relation that he develops with Him. If the temple has to radiate a divine and pure atmosphere, which could, elevate the mental and spiritual level of the devotee, then devotee also has to go to the temple with pure mind and with sanctified intention. They reciprocate to each other thus they aid each other.

Many seers, poets, sants, and devotees who had not asked anything for their self must have visited the ancient temples. Lots of prayers must have been offered. As the diamond glitters more with the fine cuttings, so also the temple does radiate a divine and pure atmosphere when more devotees with sanctified mind and intention offer their prayer there. He is the giver, hence don't ask, and for he gives even before you ask, for he knows what you required to be equipped with.

Let us make it a point to visit an ancient temple at every opportunity, be it Anjaneya Swami temple or Hanuman Mandir or Maruti Gudi.

Kumbakonam or Kudanthai

According to Hindu philosophy a particular period is ended with the pralaya-deluge. Brahma the creator has the responsibility of recreating the universe again. The present cycle of creation was to be done by Brahma, therefore He had placed the seeds of creation during the last deluge along with Amertha - nectar in a pot called kumbam in Sanskrit. The coconut was placed on the mouth of kumbam and was sanctified with a yagnopavetha before the deluge. During the deluge the kumba had floated from Himalayas down south and settled in a place presently located in Tamil Nadu. Since the kumba had come to rest and the Amertha-nectar had flown through the nostril of the Kumba the location is known as Kumbakonam. In Tamil kumba is known as kudam and nostril as mooku hence the place is known as Kudanthai in Tamil.

According to legend, Lord Shiva in disguise of a hunter came to the location and broke the kumba with the arrow. The Amertha-nectar had fallen on a spot and a water body - tank was created. The tank is known as Mahamaha theertham. Once in twelve years on the particular day (in the solar month of masi - Feb-Mar) it is considered as auspicious to take bath in the tank. People from all over India come to take bath during this time to Kumbakonam.

The place where the kumba came to rest and Lord Shiva appeared to ensure recreation of current cycle of creation is presently where Kumbeswar temple is located. The maha maham tank is just around two kilometers.

Temples around Kumbeswar temple

Sri Kumbeswar and the Goddess Mankalambika are the main deities of the Sri Kumbeswar temple. The town of Kumbakonam is built around this temple, and the place is hub of all religious, cultural, social and business activities. Since there are many temples in the town of Kumbakonam the town is known as Temple town. Almost all the temples are built around two

important tanks of the town, namely Mahamaha tank and Potramarai tank. The Potramarai tank is just in front of the Sri Kumbeswar temple on the Eastern side. The road running perpendicular to the road connecting Potramarai tank and the temple is known as Bazaar Street.

On the two ends of the Bazaar Street are two famous temples. On the southern end is Sri Ramaswamy temple where the presiding deity is Sri Ramaswamy with His consort Sri Sitadevi. On the northern end is Sri Chakrapani temple where the presiding deity is Sri Chakrapani with His consort Sri Vijayavalli. On the eastern side of the Potramarai tank is Sri Sarangapani temple, where the presiding deity is Sri Aravamudhan (Sri Sarangapani as utsavar) with His consort Sri Komalavalli. All these four temples are very important temples of the Kumbakonam.

Sri Anjaneya Swami Temple of Bazaar Street, Kumbakonam

There is a separate temple for Sri Anjaneya Swami in main Bazar Street on the West bank of the Potramarai tank. Temple is east facing and attracts large number of devotees. For the local people this temple is as important as the other four temples mentioned above.

Sri Anjaneya Swami of temple attracts attention of three major temples mentioned above. In the Brahmotsavam (annual festival) of Sri Aravamudhan of Sri Sarangapani temple (in eastern side of this temple), Sri Anjaneya of this temple participates in equity. When Sri Ramaswamy of Sri Ramaswamy temple (in the southern side of this temple) is taken on procession Sri Anjaneya Swami of this temple is honored by the visit of Sri Ramaswamy. In the same way when Sri Chakrapani of Sri Chakrapani temple (in the northern side of this temple) is taken on procession Sri Anjaneya Swami of this temple is honored by the visit of Sri Chakrapani. These are the uniqueness of Sri Anjaneya Swami of this temple.



Sri Anjaneya Swami

The temple is facing east so also Sri Anjaneya Swami. The devotee can have dharshan of the Lord from the road itself. The vigraha is in the form of ardha shila. While the Lord is facing east He is seen walking towards north. Lord is seen blessing the devotees with the right hand in abhya mudra and in the left hand He holds a lotus flower while resting the palms in the left thigh. In front of the moolavar the utsavar with anjali hastha is standing.

For further details contact Sri S.Kannan Bhattacharya (0435) 2420749

Location of the temple : "Sri Anjaneya temple, Big Bazaar street, Kumbakonam"

Ref: Wikipedia

Panchamukha:

Panchamukha (Devanagari: पञ्चमुख) (alternatively Panchamukhi) is a Sanskrit word meaning 'five-faced'. Most of the Hindu deities are shown as having several faces.

Origins of the Panchamukhi Hanuman

The origin of Sri Panchamukhi Hanuman can be traced to a story in Ramayana. During the war between Lord Rama and Ravana, Ravana took help of Ahiravana, the king of Patala. Lord Hanuman, in order to protect Lord Rama and Lakshmana, formed a fortress with his tail. Ahiravana took the form of Vibhishana, the noble brother of Ravana, and took Lord Rama and Lakshman to Patala loka.[1]

Taking the five-faced form to kill Ahiravana

Hanuman entered Patala loka in search of Rama and Lakshmana, He found that the life of Ahiravana was hidden in the five lamps which were placed in different directions. He could be killed only by extinguishing all five lamps at the same time. To accomplish this, Hanuman had to take the form of Panchamukha Hanuman. This form of Hanuman has five faces. Hayagriva, Narasimha, Garuda and Varaha are the four other faces along with Hanuman's face. Hanuman, using the five faces in different directions, blew out the lamps thereby killing Ahiravana.[2]

Interpretation as per Sri Vidyarnavatantram

According to Hanumath Prakaranam in Sri Vidyarnavatantram, Anjaneya has five faces (Pancha Mukha) and ten weapons. Hanuman is a great yogi (mystic) having transcended the five senses (Pancha Indriyas). In Kamba Ramayanam (in Tamil), the significance of the number five is narrated as follows: the son of one of the five elements (son of wind—Pavana Thanaya) crossed one of the five elements (water—the ocean), through one of the five elements (sky), met the daughter of one of the five elements (daughter of earth—Sita Devi)

burnt down Lanka through one of the five elements (fire). Sundara Kanda highlights the heroic exploits of Lord Hanuman at Lanka.[3]

By many, it is considered auspicious to circle the Hanuman idol five times, 14 times, 23 times, 32 times or any amount in which the digits of which add to five. The Panchamukha Hanuman is a rare idol of Hanuman. There are many legends and interpretations. One legend is that Lord Hanuman appeared before Raghavendra Swami in a unique way, amalgamating within him the avatars of varaha, garuda, anjaneya, narasimha and hayagreeva, thus five-headed.[4]

Panchamukha in Mantralaya

Panchamukhi, located on the south bank of river Tungabhadra near Manchala, now known as Mantralayam, is where Raghavendra Swami performed penance for 12 years in a cave. In appreciation of his Yoga, Lord Panchamukhi Pranadevaru, Mahalaksmi of Kolhapure, Lord Venkateshwara of Tirupati and Kurmavathara gave him darshan. Then Raghavendra Swami left for Mantralaya where he entered into Samadhi. A temple, the Panchamukhi Anjaneyaswamy temple, was constructed on the spot where Raghavendra Swami performed penance.[5]

Details of Panchamukha

Correct statue of Panchamukhi Hanuman depicting the five heads in their correct position Panchamukhi Hanuman Statue at Shirdi in Maharashtra India. The front (east) facing head is that of Lord Hanuman, south facing is Narasimha, north facing is Varaha, rear facing (can't be seen in the image) is Garuda and finally the head atop the four heads is Hayagriva. [6] East facing Anjaneya to grant Ishta Siddhi[definition needed] to humanity.

South facing Karala Ugraveera Narasimha to grant Abhista Siddhi[definition needed] to humanity.

West facing Mahaveera Garuda to grant Sakala Sowbhagya[definition needed] to humanity.

North facing Lakshmi Varaha to grant Dhana Prapthi[definition needed] to humanity.

Urdhva Mukha being Hayagriva to grant Sarva Vidya Jaya Prapthi[definition needed] to humanity.[7]

Interpretations of Panchamukha

Panchamukha can be interpreted as the five ways of praying to God in Hindu philosophy. These five ways are known as naman, smaran, keerthanam, yacham and arpanam. The five faces of Panchamuka are each a depiction of one of these five forms of worship. Hanuman always used to naman, smaran and keerthanam of Rama. He totally surrendered (arpanam) to Rama. He also begged (yachanam) Rama to bless him with undivided love.[8]

From the Bhagavad Gita:

In the Bhagavat Gita, Lord Krishna tells Arjun, "He who acts for me, who is engrossed in me, who is my devotee, who is free from attachment, he reaches me". These five qualities are enshrined in Hanuman; each of his faces represent these five divine qualifications. Maybe an artist thought this over before making the Vigraham. There is a belief that one of the faces is that of Sri Vinayaka.



Panchamukhi Hanuman Statue at Shirdi in Maharashtra India. The front (east) facing head is that of Lord Hanuman, south facing is Narasimha, north facing is Varaha, rear facing (can't be seen in the image) is Garuda and finally the head atop the four heads is Hayagriva. [6]

Half Ganesha and half Hanuman

The idol of Adyanta Maha Prabhu depicts a figure of half Anjaneya and half Vinayaka. At Madya Kailas temple Adyar Madras, the idol is an amalgam of Sri Vigneshwara and Sri Anjaneya in the style of Ardhanareeswara (Siva and Parvati) and Sri Sankaranarayana (a combination of Siva and Narayana). The word Aadiyantha means 'beginning to end' (aadi 'beginning', and antha 'end'). There is a Tamil saying, "Begin with Ganesa and end up with Anjaneya". Many people visit the temple to receive a blessing of the Twins against the influence of Navagrahas. The importance of the idol is that Sri Vigneswara and Sri Anjaneya are the only two deities who are totally free from any influence over them whatsoever by the Navagrahas. It is believed that the devotees can and do influence the Navagrahas themselves proportionate to the devoutness with which the devotees address themselves to Sri Aadiyanta Prabhu.

Famous stotras to Panchamukhi Anjaneya

Panchmukhi Hanuman Dhyana Mantra

“Panchasyachutamaneka vichitra veeryam |

Sri shanka chakra ramaniya bhujagra desam ||

Peethambaram makara kundala noopurangam |

Dhyayethitam kapivaram hruthi bhvayami” ||

Panchmukhi temples

Panchmukhi of Basatiyawala Edit

Panchmukhi Hanuman temple of Basatiyawala exists in Yamunanagar district of Haryana near Kalesar National Park.

As part of INR1200 crore Morni-Kalesar tourism development plan announced in January 2019, the government of Haryana is developing this temple, along with Kalesar Mahadev temple, Kapal Mochan Tirth, Sharda Mata Temple of Chotta Trilokpur, Lohgarh fort capital of Banda Singh Bahadur.[9]

Shri Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple, Karachi



Shri Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple

Shri Panchmukhi Hanuman Mandir is located in Karachi in the Sindh Province of Pakistan.[10] It is a 1,500 year old temple. It is the only temple in the world that has the natural statue of Lord Hanuman.

Ref: templepurohit



Lord Panchamukha Anjaneya Swami was the main deity of Sri Raghavendra Swami. The place where he meditated on this five-faced form of Hanuman is now known as Panchamukhi, wherein a temple for him has been built. There is also a shrine for Panchamukha Anjaneya Swami at Kumbakonam in Tamil Nadu, India. A 40 feet tall monolithic green granite Murti of Sri Panchamukha Hanuman has been installed in Thiruvallur, also in Tamil Nadu. The Panchamukha Hanuman Ashram itself was established by a saint called Venkatesa Bhattar.

Ref: templesinindiainfo.com

About Sri Panchamukha Anjaneya Swamy Avatar:

Sri Panchamukha Anjaneya Swamy was the main deity of Sri Raghavendra Swamy. The place where he meditated on this five-faced form of Sri Hanuman is known as Panchamukhi, A Temple was built for Panchamukha Anjaneya Swami in Kumbakonam district in the state of Tamil Nadu in India. A 40 feet tall Sri Panchamukha Hanuman statue made of monolithic green granite was installed in Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu. This place was known as Rudravanam in ancient times, while many saints and seers had blessed this place with its presence. The same Ashham of Panchamukha Hanuman was created by a saint named Venkatesa Bhattar.

Hanuman assumed this form to kill Mahiravana, a powerful rakshasa black-magician and practitioner of the dark arts during the Ramayana war. Mahiravana had taken Lord Rama

and Lakshmana captive, and the only way to kill him was to extinguish five lamps burning in different directions, all at the same instant. Hanuman assumed His Panchamukha form and accomplished the task, thus killing the rakshasa, and freeing Rama and Lakshmana.

Hanuman took this avatar to kill rakshas Mahiravana, a powerful black magician and dark arts practitioner during the Ramayana War. Mahiravana had taken the prisoners of Lord Rama and Lakshmana, and the only way to kill him was to extinguish five lamps in different directions, all at the same time. Hanuman took his Panchamukha form and completed the task, thereby killing the rakshasa and releasing Rama and Lakshmana.

This form of Hanuman is very popular, and is also known as Panchamukha Anjaneya and Panchamukhi Anjaneya. (Anjaneya, which means “son of Anjana”, is another name of Hanuman). One of the most famous places of Pilgrimage in central India is claimed to be the Resting Place of Shri Hanuman Ji is Chitrakoot. The Hanuman Dhara Temple is situated on the peak of mountain where there is natural rock formation image of Shri Hanuman inside the cave and a natural stream of water falling on the tail. It is believed that after the coronation of Lord Ram, Hanuman requested for a permanent place to settle in the Kingdom of Lord Ram, where his Injury of burns on his tails will be cured. Lord ram then with his arrow spurred a stream of water on the tip of mountain and asked hanuman to rest there and water of the stream will fall on his tail to cool down burning sensation on his tail.



The access to the cave temple is through stairs starting from bottom of the mountain to its top. It takes roughly 30 to 40 minutes to reach the temple. Over time the temple has gained a new name, namely Hanuman Dhara. The most fascinating thing about the temple is that the cave temple is located on the top of the mountain and water comes in the stream throughout the year, although the mountain has no permanent source of water on it like Glaciers or snow coming from the covered mountains of Himalayas.

Other places where statues of Lord Hanuman:

- 1) 67 foot Murti of Lord Hanuman Ji has been installed at Sankat Mochan Shri Hanuman Mandir, located in the Punjab town of Phillaur.
- 2) 40 foot Murti of Sri Panchamukha Hanuman has been installed at Tiruvallur, near Chennai, India.

- 3) 36 foot Murti of Sri Panchamukha Hanuman has been installed at Panchavatee, Pondicherry, called Viswaroopa Jayamangala Panchamukha Sri Anjaneyaswamy.
- 4) 32 foot Murti of Adhivyadihara Sri Bhaktha Anjaneyaswamy, Nanganallur, Chennai which is molded out of a single rock.
- 5) Every Face of Sri Panchamukha Hanuman has significance –
- 6) Sri Hanuman faces east. He grants purity of mind and success.
- 7) Narasimha faces south. He grants victory and fearlessness.
- 8) West facing Garuda removes black magic and poisons.
- 9) North facing Varaha, showers prosperity, wealth.
- 10) Hayagriva mukha faces the Sky. But since we cannot see it, it is usually tilted and shown above Hanuman's face. Hayagriva gives Knowledge and good children.”

Ref: naidunia.com

ये हैं हनुमानजी के अनोखे धाम

हनुमान जी के सिद्धपीठों पर जोभी भक्त जाता है उसकी मनोकामना जरूर पूरी होती है। हमारे देश में हनुमानजी के ऐसे कई मंदिर हैं।



हनुमान जी के सिद्धपीठों पर जोभी भक्त जाता है उसकी मनोकामना जरूर पूरी होती है। हमारे देश में हनुमानजी के ऐसे कई मंदिर हैं। जहां जाने से ही आपकी मनोकामना पूरी हो जाती है। ऐसे ही कुछ मंदिर की संक्षिप्त जानकारी कुछ इस तरह है।

प्रसन्न योग आंजनेयर मंदिर

अहमदाबाद की छावनी परिसर में कैम्प हनुमान मंदिर सैकड़ों वर्ष पुराना मंदिर है। इसे भारत के प्रमुख हनुमान मंदिरों में माना जाता है।

श्री पंचमुख आंजनेयर स्वामी जी

तमिलनाडु के कुम्बकोनम नामक स्थान पर पंचमुखी आंजनेयर स्वामी (हनुमान) का बहुत ही मनभावन मठ है। यहां पर हनुमान जी 'पंचमुख रूप' में विग्रह स्थापित है।

हनुमानगढ़ी, अयोध्या

हनुमानगढ़ी मंदिर तो श्री राम जी की नगरी अयोध्या में ही है। यह मंदिर, अयोध्या में सरयू नदी के दाहिने तट पर एक ऊंचे टीले पर स्थित है। यहां तक पहुंचने के लिए 76 सीढ़ियां चढ़नी होती हैं। यहां पर स्थापित हनुमान प्रतिमा केवल छः (6) इंच लम्बी है, जो हमेशा फूल-मालाओं से सुशोभित रहती है।

बालाजी हनुमान मंदिर

राजस्थान के दौसा जिले के पास दो पहाड़ियों के बीच बसा हुआ घाटा मेहंदीपुर नामक स्थान है। यहां पर बालाजी महाराज हनुमान जी की कोई मूर्ति नहीं है। यहां पर एक बहुत विशाल चट्टान में हनुमान जी की आकृति स्वयं ही उभर आई थी।

इसे ही हनुमान जी का स्वरूप माना जाता है। इनके चरणों में छोटी सी कुण्डी है, जिसका जल कभी समाप्त नहीं होता। यह मंदिर तथा यहां के हनुमान जी का विग्रह काफी शक्तिशाली एवं चमत्कारिक माना जाता है तथा इसी वजह से यह स्थान न केवल राजस्थान में बल्कि पूरे देश में विख्यात है।

सालासर हनुमान मंदिर

राजस्थान के चुरू जिले में सालासर नामक गांव में स्थित हनुमान प्रतिमा में हनुमान जी की दाढ़ी-मूँछें भी हैं। कहते हैं हनुमान जी की यह प्रतिमा एक किसान को हल चलते हुए मिली थी, जिसे सालासर में सोने के सिंहासन पर स्थापित किया गया है। यहां हर साल भाद्रपद, आश्विन, चैत्र एवं बैसाख की पूर्णिमा के दिन विशाल मेला लगता है।

हनुमानधारा

चित्रकूट के समीप सीतापुर से तीन मील तथा कोटितीर्थ से दो मील की दूरी पर हनुमानधारा नामक स्थान है। यहां पर पास ही के पहाड़ के सहारे हनुमान जी की प्रतिमा टिकी हुई है। पास ही में स्थित कुंड की बहती जलधारा लगातार इस प्रतिमा को स्पर्श करती है, इसलिए इस जगह का नाम हनुमानधारा पड़ा है।

प्राचीन हनुमान मंदिर

यहाँ महाभारत कालीन हनुमान जी का एक प्राचीन मंदिर कनॉट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में है। यहां पर उपस्थित हनुमान जी स्वयम्भू हैं।

श्री हनुमान मंदिर, जामनगर

सन् 1540 में जामनगर की स्थापना के साथ ही स्थापित यह हनुमान मंदिर, गुजरात के गौरव का प्रतीक है। यहां पर सन् 1964 से 'श्री राम धुनी' का जाप लगातार चलता आ रहा है, जिस कारण इस मंदिर का नाम गिनीज़ बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड्स में शामिल किया गया है।

महावीर हनुमान मंदिर

पटना जंक्शन के ठीक सामने महावीर मंदिर के नाम से हनुमान जी का मंदिर है। उत्तर भारत में मां वैष्णों देवी मंदिर के बाद यहां ही सबसे ज्यादा चढ़ावा आता है। इस मंदिर को प्रतिदिन लगभग एक लाख रुपये की आय होती है। इस मंदिर के अन्तर्गत महावीर कैंसर संस्थान, महावीर वात्सल्य हॉस्पिटल, महावीर आरोग्य हॉस्पिटल तथा अन्य बहुत से अनाथालय एवं अस्पताल चल रहे हैं। यहां हनुमान जी संकटमोचन रूप में विराजमान हैं।

हनुमान मंदिर, इलाहाबाद

इलाहाबाद किले के नजदीक यह मंदिर लेटे हुए हनुमान जी की प्रतिमा वाला एक छोटा किन्तु प्राचीन मंदिर है। यह सम्पूर्ण भारत का केवल एकमात्र मंदिर है जिसमें हनुमान जी लेटी हुई मुद्रा में हैं। यहां पर स्थापित हनुमान जी की प्रतिमा 20 फीट लम्बी है।

Ref: devdhamcom.blogspot.com

**16-श्री पंचमुख आंजनेयर हनुमान, कुम्बकोनम तमिलनाडू
(Panchamukhi Anjaneya Hanuman, Tamil nadu)**



श्री पंचमुख आंजनेयर स्वामी जी, कुम्बकोनम, तमिलनाडू

कुम्भकोणम (कुंपकोणम) तमिल नाडु के तंजौर जिला का एक छोटा शहर है। रामानुजन का जन्म मद्रास राज्य के तंजौर जिले के कुम्बकोनम नगर में हुआ था। उनका स्वभाव शांत और स्मरणशक्ति विलक्षण थी। उन्हें 12 वर्ष की आयु में 'बाल विद्वानों' घोषित कर दिया गया था। रामानुजन को गणित से बहुत प्रेम था। तमिलनाडू के कुम्बकोनम नामक स्थान पर श्री पंचमुखी आंजनेयर स्वामी जी (श्री हनुमान जी) का बहुत ही मनभावन मठ है। यहाँ पर श्री हनुमान जी की "पंचमुख रूप" में विग्रह स्थापित है, जो अत्यंत भव्य एवं दर्शनीय है।

अंजनीसुत महावीर श्रीराम भक्त हनुमान ऐसे भारतीय पौराणिक चरित्र हैं जिनके व्यक्तित्व के सम्मुख युक्ति, भक्ति, साहस एवं बल स्वयं ही बौने नजर आते हैं। संपूर्ण रामायण महाकाव्य के वह केंद्रीय पात्र हैं। श्री राम के

प्रत्येक कष्टों को दूर करने में उनकी प्रमुख भूमिका है। इन्हीं हनुमान जी का एक रूप है पंचमुखी हनुमान। यह रूप उन्होंने कब क्यों और किस उद्देश्य से धारण किया इसके संदर्भ में पुराणों में एक अद्भुत कथा वर्णित है।

श्रीराम-रावण युद्ध के मध्य एक समय ऐसा आया जब रावण को अपनी सहायता के लिए अपने भाई अहिरावण का स्मरण करना पड़ा। वह तंत्र-मंत्र का प्रकांड पंडित एवं मां भवानी का अनन्य भक्त था। अपने भाई रावण के संकट को दूर करने का उसने एक सहज उपाय निकाल लिया। यदि श्रीराम एवं लक्ष्मण का ही अपहरण कर लिया जाए तो युद्ध तो स्वतः ही समाप्त हो जाएगा। उसने ऐसी माया रची कि सारी सेना प्रगाढ़ निद्रा में निमग्न हो गयी और वह श्री राम और लक्ष्मण का अपहरण करके उन्हें निद्रावस्था में ही पाताल-लोक ले गया।

जागने पर जब इस संकट का भान हुआ और विभीषण ने यह रहस्य खोला कि ऐसा दुःसाहस केवल अहिरावण ही कर सकता है तो सदा की भांति सबकी आंखें संकट मोचन हनुमानजी पर ही जा टिकीं। हनुमान जी तत्काल पाताल लोक पहुंचे। द्वार पर रक्षक के रूप में मकरध्वज से युद्ध कर और उसे हराकर जब वह पातालपुरी के महल में पहुंचे तो श्रीराम एवं लक्ष्मण जी को बंधक-अवस्था में पाया। वहां भिन्न-भिन्न दिशाओं में पांच दीपक जल रहे थे और मां भवानी के सम्मुख श्रीराम एवं लक्ष्मण की बलि देने की पूरी तैयारी थी।

अहिरावण का अंत करना है तो इन पांच दीपकों को एक साथ एक ही समय में बुझाना होगा। यह रहस्य ज्ञात होते ही हनुमान जी ने पंचमुखी हनुमान का रूप धारण किया।

- 1- उत्तर दिशा में वराह मुख,
- 2- दक्षिण दिशा में नरसिंह मुख,
- 3- पश्चिम में गरुड़ मुख,
- 4- आकाश की ओर हयग्रीव मुख एवं
- 5- पूर्व दिशा में हनुमान मुख।

इन पांच मुखों को धारण कर उन्होंने एक साथ सारे दीपकों को बुझाकर अहिरावण का अंत किया और श्रीराम-लक्ष्मण को मुक्त किया। सागर पार करते समय एक मछली ने उनके स्वेद की एक बूंद ग्रहण कर लेने से गर्भ धारण कर मकरध्वज को जन्म दिया था अतः मकरध्वज हनुमान जी का पुत्र है, ऐसा जानकर श्रीराम ने मकरध्वज को पातालपुरी का राज्य सौंपने का हनुमान जी को आदेश दिया। हनुमान जी ने उनकी आज्ञा का पालन किया और वापस उन दोनों को लेकर सागर तट पर युद्धस्थल पर लौट आये। हनुमान जी के इस अद्भुत स्वरूप के विग्रह देश में कई स्थानों पर स्थापित किए गए हैं।

इनमें रामेश्वर में स्थापित पंचमुखी हनुमान मंदिर में इनके भव्य विग्रह के संबंध में एक भिन्न कथा है।

पुराण में ही वर्णित इस कथा के अनुसार एक समय एक असुर, जिसका नाम “मायिल रावण” था, भगवान विष्णु का चक्र ही चुरा ले गया। जब आजनेय हनुमान जी को यह ज्ञात हुआ तो उनके हृदय में सुदर्शन चक्र को वापस लाकर विष्णु जी को सौंपने की इच्छा जागृत हुई। मायिल अपना रूप बदलने में माहिर था। हनुमान जी के संकल्प को जानकर भगवान विष्णु ने हनुमान जी को आशीर्वाद दिया, साथ ही इच्छानुसार वायुगमन की शक्ति के साथ

- 1- गरुड़-मुख,
- 2- नरसिंह-मुख
- 3- हयग्रीव एवं
- 4- वराह मुख
- 5- भगवान (स्वयं) हनुमान मुख

पार्वती जी ने उन्हें कमल पुष्प एवं यम-धर्मराज ने उन्हें पाश नामक अस्त्र प्रदान किया। यह आशीर्वाद एवं इन सबकी शक्तियों के साथ हनुमान जी मायिल पर विजय प्राप्त करने में सफल रहे।

तभी से उनके इस पंचमुखी स्वरूप को भी मान्यता प्राप्त हुई। ऐसा विश्वास किया जाता है कि उनके इस पंचमुखी विग्रह की आराधना से कोई भी व्यक्ति नरसिंह मुख की सहायता से शत्रु पर विजय, गरुड़ मुख की सहायता से सभी दोषों पर विजय वराहमुख की सहायता से समस्त प्रकार की समृद्धि एवं संपत्ति तथा हयग्रीव मुख की सहायता से ज्ञान को प्राप्त कर सकता है। हनुमान स्वयं साहस एवं आत्मविश्वास पैदा करते हैं।

इस स्वरूप का दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण मंदिर प्रख्यात संत राघवेंद्र स्वामी के ध्यान स्थल कुंभकोरण-तमिलनाडु में है। तमिलनाडु के ही थिरुबेल्लूर नगर में पंचमुखी हनुमान जी की 12 मीटर ऊंची हरे ग्रेनाइट की प्रतिमा है।



श्री पंचमुख आंजनेयर स्वामी जी, कुम्बकोनम (तमिलनाडु)

अन्य कई स्थानों पर भी पंचमुखी स्वरूप के छोटे-बड़े मंदिर हैं। शक्ति, आत्मविश्वास, विनम्रता, भक्ति, विश्वसनीयता एवं ज्ञान के अपार भंडार हनुमान ही वास्तव में ऐसे पुराण-पुरुष हैं जो न केवल अपने आराधकों वरन् संपूर्ण विश्व को भय एवं संकटों से मुक्त करते हैं और उनका संपूर्ण चरित्र एक ही संदेश देता है महावीर बनना है तो पहले हनुमान बनना होगा। हनुमान अर्थात् वह जिसने अपने अभिमान का हनन कर लिया है।

- 1-हनुमान मंदिर, इलाहबाद, (उत्तर प्रदेश)
 - 2- हनुमानगढ़ी, अयोध्या जिला फैजाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश
 - 3-सालासर बालाजी हनुमान मंदिर, सालासर, जिला चूरू, राजस्थान
 - 4-हनुमान धारा चित्रकूट धाम, जिला बाँदा, उत्तरप्रदेश
 - 5-श्री संकटमोचन श्रीहनुमानजी मंदिर, वाराणसी, उत्तरप्रदेश
 - 6-बेट द्वारका हनुमान देडी मंदिर, गुजरात
 - 7-मेहंदीपुर बालाजी मंदिर, मेहंदीपुर, राजस्थान
 - 8-डुल्या मारुति, पूना, महाराष्ट्र
 - 9-श्री कष्टभंजन हनुमान मंदिर, सारंगपुर, गुजरात
 - 10-यंत्रोद्धारक हनुमान मंदिर, हंपी, कर्नाटक
 - 11-गिरजाबंध हनुमान मंदिर - रतनपुर - छत्तीसगढ़
 - 12-उलटे हनुमान का मंदिर, साँवरे, इंदौर (मध्य प्रदेश)
 - 13-प्राचीन हनुमान मंदिर, कनाँट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली
 - 14- श्री बाल हनुमान मंदिर, जामनगर, गुजरात
 - 15-महावीर हनुमान मंदिर, पटना, बिहार
- सभी धर्म प्रेमियों को मेरा यानि पेपसिह राठौड़ तोगावास कि तरफ से सादर प्रणाम।

Ref: punjabkesari.in

Hanuman Jayanti 2021: इस स्थान पर पंचमुखी रूप में विराजमान हैं कपिश्रेष्ठ हनुमान



शास्त्रों की बात, जानें धर्म के साथ

प्रत्येक वर्ष हनुमान जयंती के दिन देशभर में स्थित हनुमान मंदिरों में भक्तों का जमावड़ा देखने को मिलता है। परंतु इस बार की बात करें पिछले ही वर्ष जैसे अभी भी देश पर कोरोना महामारी का प्रकोप छाया हुआ है। जिस कारण देश के बहुत से राज्यों में लॉकडाउन की स्थिति बनी हुई है। तो वहीं इस दौरान कई प्राचीन मंदिरों के कपाट भक्तों के लिए बंद कर दिए गए हैं, ऐसे में हर कोई इसी असमंजस में है कि कैसे वह अपने इष्ट, अपने प्रभु को प्रसन्न करे, कैसे उनके दर्शन करे। तो आपको बता दें हम आपको बताने जा रहे हैं, हनुमान जी के एक ऐसे मंदिर के बारे में जो तमिलनाडु में स्थित है। 27 अप्रैल यानि चैत्र मास के शुक्ल पक्ष की पूर्णिमा तिथि पर मनाए जाने वाले हनुमान जयंती पर्व के दिन अगर आप किसी प्रसिद्ध धार्मिक मंदिर जाने की सोच रहे हैं, मगर कोरोना के कारण नहीं जा पाएंगे तो आप हमारी वेबसाइट के माध्यम से अपने इस इच्छा को पूरा कर सकते हैं। जी हां, हम आपको समय-समय पर विभिन्न हनुमान मंदिरों के दर्शन करवाते रहते हैं। इसी कड़ी में आज हम लाएं हैं श्री पंचमुख आंजनेय स्वामी।

दरअसल श्री पंचमुख आंजनेय स्वामी मंदिर तमिलनाडु के कुंभकोणम नामक स्थान पर स्थित है। यहां श्री हनुमान जी का एक बहुत अद्भुत मनभावन मठ है, जहां हनुमान जी का पंचमुखी रूप विग्रह के रूप में स्थापित है। श्रीपंचमुख आंजनेय स्वामीजी : तमिलनाडु के कुंभकोणम नामक स्थान पर श्रीपंचमुखी आंजनेय स्वामीजी (श्रीहनुमानजी) का बहुत ही मनभावन मठ है। यहां पर श्री हनुमान जी का पंचमुख रूप में विग्रह स्थापित है, जो अत्यंत भव्य एवं दर्शनीय है। इस मंदिर से जुड़ी मान्यताओं के अनुसार जब अहिरावण व

महिरावण श्री राम तथा उनके भाई लक्ष्मण को अगवा कर ले गए थे, तब अपने प्रभु को ढूँढने के लिए हनुमान जी ने पंचमुख रूप धारण कर इसी स्थान से अपनी खोज की शुरुआत की थी। फिर इसी रूप में उन्होंने उन अहिरावण और महिरावण का वध भी किया था। कहा जाता है कि हनुमान जी के इस पंचमुख रूप के दर्शन करने से मनुष्य को अपने सारे दुखों, संकटों एवं बंधनों से छुटकारा मिलता है।

Ref: jagran.com

राम लक्ष्मण की रक्षा के लिए यहां उपस्थित हुए पंचमुखी हनुमान

तमिलनाडु के कुम्बकोनम में श्री पंचमुखी आंजनेयर मंदिर है। आंजनेय यानि अंजनि पुत्र हनुमान आइये जाने इस मंदिर से जुड़ी कथा।



तमिलनाडु के कुम्बकोनम में श्री पंचमुखी आंजनेयर स्वामी जी अर्थात हनुमान जी का बहुत ही सुंदर मंदिर है। यहां पर श्री हनुमान जी की "पंचमुख रूप" में भव्य प्रतिमा स्थापित है। इस मंदिर में हनुमान जी आंजनेय अर्थात अंजनी पुत्र के रूप में स्थापित हैं। यहां स्थित मूर्ति के पांच सिर हैं, प्रत्येक एक अलग देवता का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। इनमें से एक भगवान गरुड़, एक भगवान नरसिंह, एक प्रभु हयाग्रीव, एक भगवान हनुमान और एक भगवान वराह के रूप में हैं। मंदिर के निर्माण की कथा राम रावण के युद्ध से जुड़ी है।



मंदिर से जुड़ी कथा

कहते हैं श्रीराम-रावण युद्ध के मध्य एक समय रावण ने सहायता के लिए अपने भाई अहिरावण का स्मरण किया, जो तंत्र-मंत्र का पंडित और देवी का अनन्य भक्त था। रावण का संकट को दूर करने के लिए उसने श्रीराम व लक्ष्मण का अपहरण कर लिया। उसकी माया से सारी राम सेना प्रगाढ़ निद्रा में डूब गयी और वह राम और लक्ष्मण का अपहरण करके उन्हें पाताल लोक ले गया। अपहरण के बारे में जान कर विभीषण ने बताया

कि ऐसा केवल अहिरावण ही कर सकता है तो सबने हनुमान जी से मदद मांगी और वे पाताल लोक पहुंचे। महल में पहुंच कर हनुमान ने श्रीराम एवं लक्ष्मण जी को बंधक अवस्था में पाया। वहां भिन्न दिशाओं में पांच दीपक जल रहे थे और अहिरावण का अंत करने के लिए इन पांच दीपकों को एक साथ एक ही समय में बुझाना था। इसी समस्या के समाधान के लिए हनुमान जी ने पंचमुखी रूप धारण किया।

Videos:

Darshan of Panchamukhi Hanuman, Kumbakonam:

<https://zeenews.india.com/hindi/zee-hindustan/video/aradhana-panchmukhi-hanuman-temple-in-kumbakonam/603477>

Panchamukhi Hanuman Temple, Kumbakonam: darshan: <https://fb.watch/89qxHAc0TI/>

Bird's eye view of Panchamukha Hanuman temple: https://youtu.be/j_QnkB8NmzE

Panchamukhi Hanuman Temple in Thiruvallur: https://youtu.be/_a9QKk_VOGI

Panchamukhi Hanuman Temple, Ongole, A. P. : <https://youtu.be/HWJ1ujBi-bw>

Panchamukhi Hanuman kavacham: <https://fb.watch/89qxHAc0TI/>

Panchamukhi Anjaneya Swami temple, Karimnagar: https://youtu.be/K5_jELZIsn0

Panchamukhi Anjaneyaswamy mahima: <https://youtu.be/ltU8zEcqm9Y>

Panchamukhi Hanuman Temple, Ganadhala, Mantralayam: <https://youtu.be/XtxBOK2wwTQ>

Panchamukhi Anjaneya temple, Raichur Dist. Karnataka: <https://youtu.be/oUj-mFaPpo0>

Videos: Hanuman chalisa and Hanuman bhajans:

Hanuman chalisa: Pt. Jasraj and Shankar Mahadevan: https://youtu.be/EfEy_PHxKPs

Hanuman Chalisa: M S Subbulakshmi: <https://youtu.be/r3DC3PjUTbc>

Hanuman Chalisa: Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/XQjcHAVbljM>

Hanuman bhajans-Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/UzdLbpQ-enM>

Hanuman chalisa and bhajans- Lata Mangeshkar: <https://youtu.be/wyh6KbRV9FE>

Anjaneya dandakam : Raghava Ramanuja: <https://youtu.be/CROMR1NyZ3M>

Anjaneya Pancharatnam: <https://youtu.be/osjSaJysruw>

Hanumadashtakam:SPBalasubramanyam: <https://youtu.be/HBL9QHG-fKc>

Hanumadashtakam:P B Srinivas: https://youtu.be/HukdVz_IWr0

Anjaneya stuti: S P Balasubramanyam: <https://youtu.be/-WSHW3A9LG4>

Hanuman sahasranamam: <https://youtu.be/eatAl5kfBFg>

Anjaneya Ashtottara shata namavali: <https://youtu.be/7no226t6wpo>

Ashtottara shata stotram: Puttur Narsimha Nayak: https://youtu.be/fil_gFUVDXp4

Ramayana Jaya mantram: <https://youtu.be/Lq0iinZAtMw>

Ramayana Jaya mantram: <https://youtu.be/liLTfih-vKI>

Hanuman sahasranamam and stotras: https://youtu.be/zhlyHRM_g34

Appendix

Ref: vayusutha.in

Slokas in praise of Lord Anjaneya with meaning

yathra yathra raghunatha keerthanam
thathra thathra kruthamasthakanjalem |
pashpavari paripurna lochanam
maruthim namatha rakshasanthagam ||

Sri Maruthi (Son of Wind God), the terror to demons (Rakshasas) is present wherever praise of Sri Rama is sung, with joyous tears in His eyes and folded hands over His head. To Him we offer our salutation (Namaskarams).

Manojavam maaruta tulya vegam
Jitendriyam budhimataam varishtam |
Vaataatmajam Vaanarayootha mukhyam
Sri Rama dootam s'irasa namaami ||

Lord Rama's emissary,(sri Rama dootam) the foremost among the intelligentsia, (budhimataam varishtam) is swift as thought and equal to wind-God in speed (monojavam maaruth tulya vegam). I bow reverently my head (s'irasa namassmi) to that wind God's great son (vaaataatmajam)Hanuman, who keeps his sense organs ever under control (jitendriyam) and a leader of the army of the monkeys (vaanarayootha mukhyam).

Anjanaanandanam veeram
 Jaanaki s'oka naas'anam |
 Kapees'am Aksha hanthaaram
 Vande Lanka bhayankaram ||

Anjaneya, the delight of his mother Anjana Devi (Anjanaanandanam) and the destroyer of the demon king Ravana's son Aksha, dispeller of the grief of the daughter of king Janaka (Jaanaki s'oka naas'anam), I salute(Vande) that heroic (veeram) monkey-leader Hanuman (Kapees'am), the source of terror to Lanka (Lanka bhaankaram).

Ullangya sindhoh salilam saleelam
 yah s'oka vanhim janakatmajaayaah |
 Aadhaya tenaiva dhadaaha lankaam
 Namaami tam praanjaliraanjaneyam ||

My obeisance to Anjaneya with palms joined (tam praanjaliranjaneyam), who having leapt across the deep sea (salilam) in a playful manner (sa leelam) and picking up the fire of grief of Jankakumari (janakatmajaayaah s'oka vanhim), burnt Lanka with the very same (tenaiva) fire of grief.

Goshpathy kritha vaaraas'im
 mas(h)akee kritha raakshasam |
 Ramayana mahaa maalaa Ratnam
 vande anilaathmajam ||

Sri Anjaneya sprang across the ocean effortlessly, as if crossing a Cow's hoof (goshpathy) and crushed many ogres, like mosquitoes. My obeisance(vande) to Son (aathmajam) of wind God (Anila) who shines as a pendent on great Ramayana necklace (Mahamaala).

Aanajeyam atipaatalaananam
 kaanchanaadri Kamaneeeya vighram |
 Paarijaatatarumoola Vaasinam
 Bhaavayaami pavamaana nandanam ||

Son of Anjanadevi (Aanajeyam) and the wind God (pavamaana nandanam) who is deep red-faced (ati paatala aananam) and who's body radiates like that of the golden mountain (kaanchanaadri Kamaneeeya Vighram) and has the Paarijaata celestial tree as His abode, I bow down with reverence (Bhaavayaami) Thee.

budhdirbalam yaso' dhairyam nirbhayatva-marogata |
 ajadatyam vakpatutvam ca hanumatsmaranadbhavet ||

Wisdom (budhi), physical strength (balam), fame (yashas), courage, valor (fearlessness), good health, vigilance, eloquence, (all these) are bestowed upon meditating on the Lord Hanuman.

Atulita-bal-shamam, hemshailabhadeham

Danuja-vana-krishanam, gyaninamagraganyam
 Sakalagunanidhanam, vanaranamadheesham |
 Raghupativardootam, Vatajatam namami ||

He who is the repository of immense power with a body glittering like a mountain of gold; who is verily the jungle-fire to incinerate the jungle of demons; the exalted scholar, the mine of all virtue and the master of apes and monkey (vanaramam)- I bow in reverence to such of the wind god, Lord Hanuman, the renowned ambassador of Lord Rama.

Aamushi krutha marthaandam
 gospathi krutha sagaram ||
 thrunee krutha dasagreevam
 Anjaneyam namamyaham ||

He, who tried to devour the rays of the Sun in one stroke, who crossed the sea as if it is the distance between the front and back legs of the cow, who considered Ravana (Dasagriva) as trifle like grass and ignored him, - I pay obeisance to that Anjaneya.

asaadhya sadhaka swamin
 asaadhyam thavakim vadha ||
 ramadootha krupasindho
 mathkaryam sadhaya prabho ||

He, who could achieve that which is impossible, who could do even the most difficult things- Swamin! Hey Swami- Please tell me: Is there anything that you cannot do? You are the ambassador of Lord Rama, you are the ocean of compassion; Prabho (Prabhu in Sanskrit has the meaning - One who can do, undo and do in another way) please help me in discharging my duties and responsibilities.

sarva kalyana thaatharam sarvaapadhgana vaarakam ||
 apara karuna murthim anjaneyam namamyaham ||

Hey Anjaneya ! who is the giver of all good things, who protect from all adversaries, who is the repository of immeasurable love and compassion, I pay my obeisance to you.

doorikirutha sitarathi prikateekirutha
 rama vaibhava spurithi: ||
 dharita dasamukha kirthi: puratho
 mama pathu hanumato murti: ||

May Lord Hanuman, who got rid of the sufferings of Sita, who brought out succinctly the character and special qualities of Lord Rama, who brought down the fame of Ravana, standing before me, protect me.

Khyatah: SriRamaduth: Pavanatanubhavah: Pingalaksah: Sikhavan
 Sita Sokapahari dasamukhavijayi
 Lakshmanapranadata |

Aneta Bhesajadreh: Lavanajalanidheh
 Langane Diksito yah:
 Virasriman Hanuman mama
 manasi Vasan Karyasidhmadhim tanotu ||

Let veera Sriman Hanuman lives in my mind and guide me in every aspect and lead me to victory. This Hanuman, known as the Ramadootha - the messenger of Sri Rama - was born to the Wind God Pavana, the Vayu, his eyes are light yellow in colour, has long hair. He is the one who helped Sita to get rid of her sorrow by conquering the Dasamuka rakshasa, Ravana; gave life to Lakshmana when he was lying unconscious bringing the herbal mountain itself for this purpose (as he had no time to search and select the proper medicinal herbs) and this is the same Hanuman who showed that he has the capability of crossing the Ocean.

Sarvarista nivarakamam subhakaram
 Pingaksamaghapaham
 Sitanveshana tatparam kapivaram
 Kotindu Surya prabham |
 Lankadvipa Bhayankaram sakaladam
 Sugriva sammanitam
 Devendradi samasta Deva vinutam
 Kakustha dutam Bhaje ||

My salutations to this Hanuman who always brings subham - everything that is good - for his devotees and eliminates the bad and the evil. He removes even the traces of bad thoughts and deeds from his devotees. i.e he makes them pure in words, thought and deed. With eyes yellow in colour, he is said to be the best among the kapi- the monkeys. He is the one as bright as koti Suryas and koti Chandras (million Suns and Moons) who went in search of Sita. He was a threat to the island of Lanka, but for his devotees he is the one who bestows everything. He was praised by Sugriva. Being the messenger of Rama (the descendent of Kakusth dynasty) he is revered by all Devas including Indra.

Articles in praise of Sri Hanuman:

Anjaneya swami will bless...

Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Jagat guru Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswathi Sankaracharya swamigal

Anjaneya swami's eminence is unique. His uniqueness is evident, if we have an understanding of the anugrahas (blessings) he showers on his bhakthas or devotees.

Budhdirbalam Yaso Dhairyam Nirbhayatva-Marogata
 Ajadyam Vakapatutvam Cha Hanumatsmaranathbavet

बुद्धिर्बलं यशो धैर्यं निर्भयत्वमरोगता।

अजाड्यं वाक्पटुत्वञ्च हनूमत्स्मरणाद्भवेत् ॥



Kanchi Periyava

This sloka says what Anjaneya gives to his devotees. He gives intelligence, strength, fame, steadiness, courage, health, vigilance and power of speech. Normally all these qualities will not be found in one single soul. For example an intelligent man may not be healthy. A strong and sturdy man may not be intelligent. Even when these two qualities are present, he may be a coward. Even though a man may be equipped with many qualities he may not be able to apply them properly and with perseverance. He may be lazy too. Even though a man may be highly intelligent, he may not be able to place his viewpoints promptly and correctly. Anjaneya blesses his devotees with all the qualities, seamlessly blending them, for the simple reason He himself is the embodiment of all these qualities. Whatever we think as conflicting qualities they also merge consistently with in him. For example strong and sturdy people will not have humility. Highly intelligent people will not have bhakti or devotion without any pride. But Anjaneya stands at the top of all this, with physical strength and good knowledge and as well as humility and bhakthi. Physically strong people may go in a wrong way. They may not have devotion. Even though they may have wisdom they may not have clarity. It may be blind faith or crude bhakthi.

But Anjaneya, being a great devotee of Lord Ramachandra he was wisest of all. The sloka, which begins "Vaidehi Sahitam" says, Shri Rama gives Gnanopadesa to all, keeping Anjaneya as the foremost or as an example, Guru Dhakshinamurthy teaching all, keeping sanakadhi Munis as example. People believe that there was a Bhashyam for Sri Bhagavath Geetha in Paisasa language written by Anjaneya. Such a great philosopher is Anjaneya. Lord Rama himself has praised him as "Nava vyakarana vetha" meaning one who has mastered all the nine vyakaranam. Such a great educationist is Anjaneya.

No one has reached the highest in wisdom, strength, devotion, valour, fame, service and humility other than Anjaneya himself.

In addition to all these qualities we have to praise him for his celibacy. He is absolutely free from Kama (meaning sexual desire here). He does not have this feeling even for a moment. Such a pure soul is Anjaneya.

In South India he is called as Hanuman. In Karnataka he is called as Hanumanthaiah where as beyond Chittoor and all over Andhra Pradesh he is called as Anjaneyalu. All over Maharashtra he is worshipped as Maruthi. In North India he is worshipped as Mahaveer.

He has no equal or parallel. One gets courage even when he thinks about Him. Fear will vanish. While one will obtain knowledge, devotion and wisdom, kama will disappear and with humility we will serve Bhagawan and society.

Wherever Rama's name is spelt and wherever Raghunatha kirtanam is sung, Anjaneya will be standing there with tears flowing from his eyes, without being visible to us.

Nowadays despite all the blessings, which one may receive, one should have self-control and humility. With each success one aspires for more, which eventually leads to new misery.

With humility in approach one gets the contentment, the blessing, which Anjaneya has to shower on us.

People who worship Him will not have any problem. For dharma to pervade the entire universe let us offer our prayers to Shri Anjaneya Swami. He helped establishment of 'Rama rajya' vanquishing Ravana, latter His presence in the flag of Arjuna the helped establishment of 'Dharma rajya'. In the recent when our dharma and bhakthi was put to test Shri Anjaneya Swami incarnated as Sri Samartha Ramadasa and helped Shivaji establish 'dharma' ['dharma samsthapana']. Even today for the establishment of dharma to Shri Anjaneya Swami with all sincerity He will bestow us all this.

| Hanumath Devotees |

PREFACE

This new section is being introduced on the update dated 13.01.2002 which also happens to be the Hanumath Jayanthi day. This home page would be completing one year with this.

There are innumerable Anjaneya devotees whom we know. But only very few attains the Greatness in the devotion that had been achieved by Sants like Sri Vyasaraaya Tirtha, Sri Tulsidas, Sri Raghavendra Swami, Sri Bhadrachala Ramadas, Sri Samartha Ramadas, Sri Chatrapati Shivaji, Sri Tyagaraja, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Sri Vivekanand, and Sri Shirdi Sai Baba, to mention few.

While many of them are considered as amsa of Sri Hanuman the first avathara of Lord Vayu the Wind God, Sri Madhwacharya is considered as the third incarnation of Vayu himself.

In this brief biography of famous Anjaneya devotees Section, most appropriately we begin with biography of Sri Madhwacharya, and plan to follow with other biographies.

01. SRI MADHWACHARYA:

It is believed that Sri Hanuman, Bheema and Madhwa are the three manifestations of the Wind God, Vayu. In the name of Hanuman, he served Lord Rama. As Bheema, he served Sri Krishna. And again, he chose to serve Lord Sri Vedavyasa in the name of Sri Madhwa.....

02. SRI VYASARAJA TIRTHA:

Sri Vyasa Tirtha became the head of the Sri Purvadi mutt in the year 1476. Sri Vyasa Tirtha had his further studies in philosophy at Kanchi and also under Sri Sripadaraja Tirtha at Mulabagal. Under the direction of Sri Sripadaraja Tirtha, the Saluva king Narasimha honored Sri Vyasa Tirtha and made him Rajaguru. Thereafter he came to be known as Sri Vyasaraja Tirtha

03. SRI TULSIDASJI:

Sage Valmiki born again to spread the Ramanama and RamaMahima by reciting Ramayana in the vernacular language in the name "Ramacharita manas". He had identified himself with Lord Hanuman in spreading the glory of Sri Rama. He had spread the glory of Lord Hanuman as "Sankara sumana, Bhavani nanthana".

04. SRI SAMARTH RAMDAS:

The guru of Chatrapati veer Sivaji, and instrumental to bring back the glory of Hinduism. The tradition says, that Lord Panduranga Vittal Himself appeared before Ramdas and took him for the visit to Pandharpur and gave him dharshan as Sri Rama.

05. SRI BHADRACHALAM RAMDAS:

Sri Kancharla Gopanna popularly known as Bhakta Ramadasa or Bhadrachala Ramadasa was instrumental in reviving the temple at Bhadrachalam.

06. PUJYA SRI RAGHAVENDRA GURU:

It is popular belief; Pujya Sri Raghavendra is the reincarnations of Sankukarna, Prahlada, Bahlika, Vyasaraja tirtha in order. It is believed that Pujya Sri Raghavendra is a living saint and answers the devotees immediately. Today Mantralaya is a place where people go seeking Pujya Sri Raghavendra's blessings.

07. BIDARAM SRI KRISHNAPPA:

Sri Krishnappa the great devotee of Lord Anjaneya and Sri Rama had been nourishing an important goal of his life. He wanted to build a temple for Sri Rama where the great musicians from all over the country can come and perform. Sri Rama Mandir will be the nodel place where the growth of carnatic music would be the main activity.

08. SRI RAGHUTTAMA TEERTHARU:

Sri Raghuttama Teertharu the great devotee of Lord Anjaneya and Sri Moola Rama was a great Guru in the lineage of Sri Uttaradhi mutt and had devoted his life spreading the Dwita

philosophy. He had authored five commentaries on Dwita philosophy named as Bhava Bhoda which had the seal of approval of Sri Mukhya praana [Sri Anjaneya].

Famous Hanuman temples of India-Part - VII
Hanuman Dhara Temple, Chitrakoot, Madhya Pradesh

Compiled by
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Ref: Wikipedia

Chitrakoot, Madhya Pradesh

Chitrakoot is a famous pilgrimage centre and a nagar panchayat in the Satna district in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. It is a place of religious, cultural, historical and archaeological importance, situated in the Bundelkhand region. It borders the Chitrakoot district in Uttar Pradesh, whose headquarters Chitrakoot Dham is located nearby. The city lies in the historical Chitrakoot region, which is divided between the present-day Indian states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It is known for a number of temples and sites mentioned in Hindu scriptures.

It attracts pilgrims throughout the year on occasions such as Amavasya, Somwati Amavasya, Deepawali, Sharad-Poornima, Makar Sankranti, Rama Navami and for Free Eye Care Medical Camps. Noted 'Ayurvedic' and 'Yoga' centres like 'Arogyadham' are located in Chitrakoot.

Geography

Chitrakoot means the 'Hill of many wonders'. Chitrakoot region falls in the northern Vindhya Range spread over the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The region is included in the Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh and the Satna district of Madhya Pradesh. Chitrakoot district in Uttar Pradesh was created on 4 September 1998.[1]

Chitrakoot Parvat Mala includes Kamad Giri, Hanumaan Dhara, Janki Kund, Lakshman pahari, and Devangana famous religious mountains.

Transportation

Bamrauli airport at Allahabad is the nearest airport, 106.1 km. away from Chitrakoot, that connects Chitrakoot to the rest of India. Two regular flights of Air India serve this place, and once you touch down, you can always take up a taxi to Karwi, Chitrakoot.

Scriptural information

Chitrakoot's spiritual legacy stretches back to legendary ages. It was in these deep forests that Ram, Goddess Sita and his brother Lakshman spent eleven years and six months of their fourteen years of banishment. Great sages like Atri, Sati Anusuya, Dattatreya, Maharshi Markandeya, Valmiki and many renowned seers, devotees and thinkers meditated here and the principal trinity of the Sanatana dharma, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva visited this place according to Hindu legends.[2]

It is said that all the gods and goddesses came to Chitrakoot when Lord Rama performed the Shraddha ceremony of his father to partake of the shuddhi (i.e. a feast given to all the relatives and friends on the thirteenth day of the death in the family). The first known mention of the place is in the Valmiki Ramayan, which is believed to be the first ever Mahakavya composed by the first ever poet. As Valmiki is said to be contemporaneous with (or even

earlier than) Ram and is believed to have composed the Ramayan before the birth of Lord Ram, the antiquity of its fame can well be gauged.

Valmiki speaks of Chitrakoot as an eminently holy place inhabited by the great sages, abounding in monkeys, bears and various other kinds of fauna and flora. Both the sages Bharadwaj and Valmiki speaks of Chitrakoot in glowing terms and advise Lord Ram to make it his abode during the period of his exile. Lord Ram himself admits this bewitching impact of this place. In the Ramopakhyān and descriptions of teerths at various places in the Mahabharat, Chitrakoot finds a favoured place. In 'Adhyatma Ramayan' and Brihat Ramayan testify to the throbbing spiritually and natural beauty of Chitrakuta. Various Sanskrit and Hindi poets also have paid similar tributes to Chitrakuta. Mahakavi Kalidas has described this place beautifully in his epic Raghuvamśa. He was so much impressed with its charms that he made Chitrakuta (which he calls Ramgiri because of its time-honored associations with lord Ram) the place of exile of his yaksha in Meghdoot.

Tulsidas, the saint-poet of Hindi has spoken very reverently of Chitrakoot in all his major works-Ramcharit Manas, Kavitawali, Dohawali and Vinaya Patrika. The last-mentioned work contains many verses which show a deep personal bond between Tulsidas and Chitrakoot. He spent quite some part of his life here worshipping Ram and craving his darshan. It was here that he had what he must have considered the crowning moment of his achievements—i.e. the darshan of his beloved deity Lord Ram at the intercession of Hanumanji. His eminent friend, the noted Hindi poet Rahim (i.e. Abdur Rahim Khankhana, the soldier-statesmen-saint-scholar-poet who was among the Nav-Ratnas of Akbar) also spent some time here, when he had fallen from favour with Akbar's son Emperor Jahangir.[1]

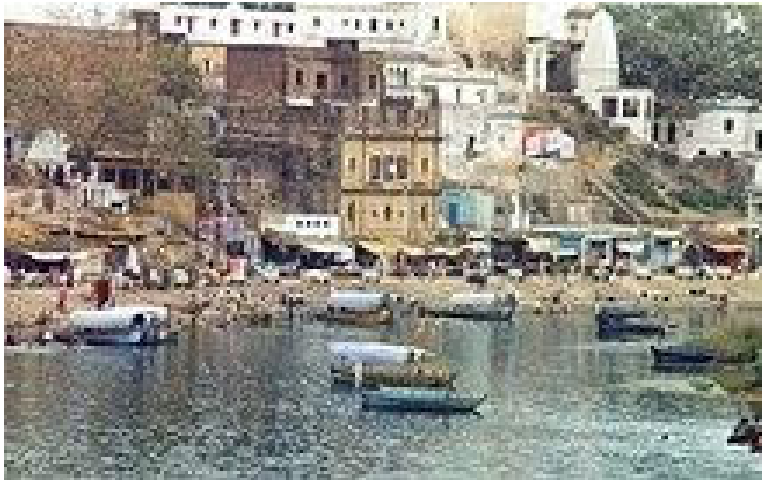
Lord Ram left Chitrakoot

When Bharat was asked by his ministers to take his seat upon the throne of Ayodhya, he refused and came to Chitrakoot to meet Lord Ram. Here at place called Bharat Milap, Bharat met Lord Ram and requested him to return to Ayodhya and rule; but Lord Ram would not. Then Bharat returned to Ayodhya and installed the sandals on the throne, and, living in retirement, carried on the government as their minister. Now Lord Rama decided for two reasons to leave Chitrakuta: first, in as much as hosts of rakshasas, out of hatred of him, annoyed the hermits of that place; and, secondly, because the host of men from Ayodhya had trampled and defiled the place; and, moreover, it reminded him too sharply of brother's grief and the citizens' and queen-mothers'. He went, therefore, with Sita and Lakshmana toward Dandaka forest.[3]

Demographics

As of the 2011 Census of India Chitrakoot had a population of 23,316. Males constitute 54.36% of the population and females 45.63%, making Female Sex Ratio of 840 against state average of 931. Chitrakoot has an average literacy rate of 70.01%, lower than the national average of 74% and higher than state average 69.32%; with male literacy of 79.49% and female literacy of 58.40%. 15.72% of the population is under 6 years of age.[4]

Places of tourist importance



View of Ramghat

Ramghat

The ghats that line the Mandakini river are called Ramghat. During the exile period Rama, Lakshmana and Sita took bath here and are believed to have appeared before the poet Tulsidas.

Kamadgiri



Shri Kamta Nath 2nd face on Kamadgiri parikrama path

Kamadgiri, the original Chitrakoot, is a place of religious significance. A forested hill, it is skirted all along its base by a chain of temples and is venerated today as the holy embodiment of Rama. Lord Rama is also known as Kamadnathji or Kamtanath which literally means fulfiller of all wishes.[5] There is a 5 km Parikrama Path around the Kamadgiri Mountain.

Bharat Milap



Places Related to Ramayana, showing Chitrakuta in Rama's journey from Ayodhya to Lanka.

Bharat Milap temple is located here, marking the spot where Bharata is said to have met Rama to persuade him to return to the throne of Ayodhya. It is said that the meeting of four brothers was so emotional that even the rocks and mountains of Chitrakut melted. Foot prints of Lord Rama and his brothers were imprinted on these rocks and are still present today and seen in Bharat Milap Mandir. Bharat milap mandir is situated beside kamadgiri mountain, in the circumambulation path of kamadgiri.

Janaki Kund

Janaki Kund is situated upstream of the Ramghat where it is believed that Sita bathed in the crystal clear waters of Mandakini river during the years of her exile with Rama.

Sati Anasuya ashrama



View of Mandakini River at Anusuya ashram

Sati Anasuya ashrama is located further upstream, 16 km from the town, set amidst thick forests that round to the melody of birdsong all day. It was here that Atri muni, his wife Anasuya and their three sons (who were the three incarnations of Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh), lived and are said to have meditated.

As per description of Valmiki at one time there was no rain in Chitrakuta for ten years. There was a severe famine and nothing was left to eat or drink for animals and birds. Sati Anasuya performed hard and intensive austerities and got the river Mandakini down on earth. This led to the greenery and forests to grow which removed the sufferings of all sages and the animals.[6]

Sati Anasuya ashrama at present is a very peaceful place where various streams from the hills converge and form the Mandakini River. It is said that Rama along with Sita had visited this place to meet Maharishi Atri and Sati Anasuya. It is here Sati Anasuya explained to Sita the grandeur and importance of Satitva (which means chastity; not the sati practice). The dense forests of Dandaka start from this place. It was ruled by Ravana. Ravana had appointed strong rakshasas like Khara and Viradha as its rulers. The place was infected by the terror of rakshasas.[7]

Gupt-Godavari

Gupt-Godavari is situated at a distance of 18 km from town. Here is a pair of caves, one high and wide with an entrance through which one can barely pass, and the other long and narrow with stream of water running along its base. It is believed that Rama and Lakshmana held court in latter cave, which has two natural throne-like rocks.

Pampapur

It is situated in the valley of Devangana. Sacred caves related to Lord Rama.

Hanuman Dhara



Temples in Panchmukhi Hanuman Dhara

Located on a rock-face several hundred feet up a steep hillside is a spring, said to have been created by Rama to assuage Hanuman when the latter returned after setting Lanka afire. A couple of temples commemorate this spot, which offers a panoramic view of Chitrakut.

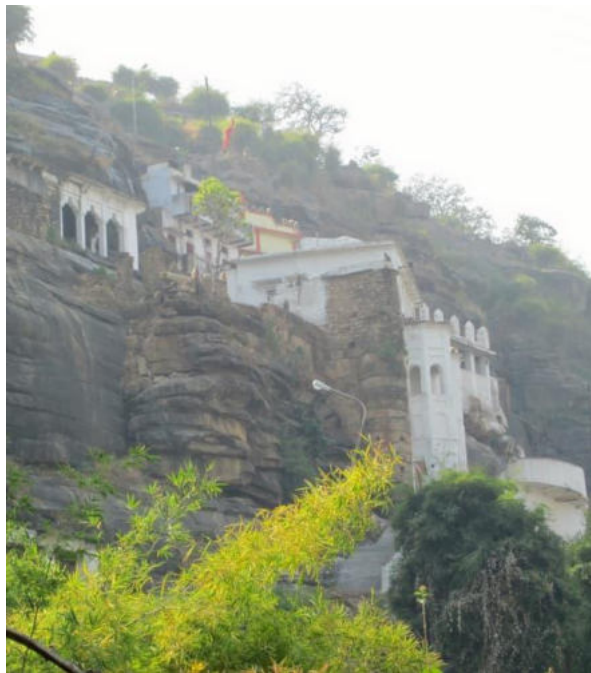
Bharat Koop

Bharath Koop is where Bharata stored holy water collected from all the places of pilgrimage in India. It is small, an isolated spot a few kilometres from the town. It has a small well and temple situated next to it. The water in the well remains pure and clean round the year. The story goes, that Bharatji came to Chitrakoot to convince Shri Ram to come back to Ayodhya, after the death of King Dasharath, to ask Shri Ram to become king of Ayodhya and rule it, thus creating Ram-Rajya. For this purpose, he also brought the waters of five rivers along with him to do Lord Shri Ram's coronation. But, Lord Ram told Bharath that he does not wish to break his vow given to King Dasharath of coming back to Ayodhya only after completing Vanvas of 14 years. Hence, Bharath asked rishi Vashisht how to use the 5 rivers water that he brought along with him for Lord Ram's Rajya Abhishek. Rishi Vashisht advised him to put all the water along with flowers he had got for Rajya-abhishek in a well specified near Chitrakoot. He explained that the water in this well will remain pure and will be revered till the end of the time. Hence, upon the advice of rishi Vashisht, king Bharath followed his instructions and thus this place was named as Bharath koop.

Ram Shaiya

This place is located on the way between Chitrakoot and Bharat Koop, in an isolated location. According to Ramayana, this is the place where Shri Ram, Sitaji and Laxmanji used to sleep and rest in the evenings after wandering around the forest of Chitrakoot. It is located between mountains with no town nearby. It has a large flat-bed rock which bears foot imprints popularly believed to be those of Shri Rama, Lakshman, and Sita Mata.

Ref: thrillophilia.com



Hanuman Dhara Chitrakoot, India

Overview

Hanuman Dhara is a cascading spring located on a hill and is one of the best Chitrakoot tourist places. This site is popular among tourists for various reasons. The collection of significant temples at Hanuman Dhara attracts devotees.

According to the legend, the spring was created by Lord Rama to give relief to Lord Hanuman when he came back after setting fire to Lanka. The scenic spring makes it a great attraction for nature lovers.

And the steep climb of 360 steps gives adventure junkies one more reason to visit this site. Besides, the breathtaking view of the historic town of Chitrakoot from this spot is a sight to behold.

Timings: 12 PM to 5 PM.

Entry fee: There are no charges to visit the place.

Location: Kashavgarh, Kila Bagh, Chitrakoot.

Distance from Chitrakoot Bus Stand: 5 Km.

From the dense jungle trails to treks to historical places, one can explore a wide variety of hiking trails in Madhya Pradesh.

Ref: tourmyindia.com

Hanuman Dhara Chitrakoot



The district of Chitrakoot in Uttar Pradesh is one of the holiest places in Uttar Pradesh. You come across temples and other places of immense religious importance at regular intervals. Hanuman Dhara is one such place. Located about 3 km from Ramghat (considered to be the center of the main town in this place), it attracts devotees in large numbers.

This place is called Hanuman Dhara because of a gentle stream which flows over the statue of Lord Hanuman. To the devotees, this is perhaps the most beautiful sight to come across. The statue of Bajrang Bali (another name for Lord Hanuman) has been built of red stone marble. It overlooks the devotees and visitors entering the temple, lending a divine presence to the atmosphere.

In the distance, your eyes meet miles and miles of greenery, with a few settlements seated in between. There is a fascinating mythology behind how this place got its name. It is believed that Lord Hanuman, after setting fire to Lanka, returned to this spot. He was fuming with anger and could not contain it in any way whatsoever. It was Lord Rama, finally, who helped him pacify his anger. Lord Hanuman then took a bath under the stream of water which flowed from above which then cooled him from within.

The temple is accessed through a flight of stairs. Along the way, you come across several statues of Lord Rama, Goddess Sita and Lord Laxmana. Once you reach the top, you are treated to the panoramic views of the surroundings. There is also a small structure inside the temple named Sita Rasoi. This is also a major attraction for the tourists here.

Popular Tourist Attractions Nearby

There are several places of cultural and religious importance in Chitrakoot which attract tourists throughout the year. After visiting the beautiful and holy place called Hanuman Dhara, here are some of the places which you can visit during your trip.

- Gupt Godavari
- Ganesh Bagh
- Ram Darshan
- Sati Anusuya Ashram
- Janki Kund
- Bharat Milap Temple
- Bharat Koop
- Ram Ghat

Best Time to Visit

Hanuman Dhara is located in the district of Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh. As a religious site it can be visited throughout the year. The best time to visit it, however, depends upon what kind of weather you prefer. Visit it during the summers though, and you will face temperatures up to 47°C. It does get cooler in the evenings, but only relatively.

The heat is a daunting factor for many tourists. However, if you manage the heat, you can certainly plan a trip during the summers. If you prefer planning a trip during cool weather, visit Chitrakoot during the winters. The amicable weather draws a lot of tourists and makes for some incredible sightseeing.

How to Reach?

Chitrakoot, located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, enjoys a good connectivity to the the major cities in India as well as those located in close proximity. Even though it does not have its own airport, it can be reached by train and road.

By Train

The nearest railway station to Chitrakoot is Chitrakoot Dham Karwi. It is situated at a distance of almost 11 km and the driving time takes you not more than 30 minutes. After reaching the railway station, you can hire a taxi or any other private vehicle to reach this place.

By Air

Chitrakoot does not have its own airport. The nearest airport to this place is Bamrauli Airport, which is situated in the city of Prayagraj (Allahabad). It is located at a distance of 116 km, with the estimated driving time being 3 hours. Once you land at the airport, you can hire a taxi or any other private vehicle to reach this place.

By Road

Chitrakoot, in the state of Uttar Pradesh, is located in close proximity to cities like Ayodhya (270 km), Prayagraj (Allahabad) (115 km), Varanasi (246 km) and Vindhyachal (171 km). These cities are connected to this district via NH 35.

Ref: chitrakoot.nic.in

Places of Interest in Chitrakoot



Kamad giri

KAMAD GIRI

A forested hill of prime religious significance, this is believed to be the original Chitrakoot. The Bharat Milap Temple is located here. Pilgrims perform a ritual circumambulation of the hill to seek blessings.



Ramghat

RAM GHAT

Stepped edges leading into the river Mandakini and a serene environment is what one will find here. This riverside is known to be the place where Lord Rama, Goddess Sita and Lord Laxman interacted with Saint Goswami Tulsidas. Ram Ghat is a place with much activity and a seething crowd as it is one of the main Ghats of Chitrakoot. One can see the signs of it early morning onwards. Also adding to the view are the colourful boats lining near the steps leading into the river. One should not miss the evening Aarti on the Ram Ghat.



Bharatkoop

BHARAT KOOP

Bharat Koop is a huge well near Bharatpur village, located around 20 KMs west of Chitrakoot. It is believed that Lord Rama's brother Bharat brought water from all the holy places to honour Lord Ram as the King of Ayodhya. Bharat was unsuccessful in persuading Lord Ram to return to his kingdom and take his place as the king. Bharat then, as per the instructions of Maharishi Atri, poured the holy water in this well. It is said that taking a bath from the water of this well means bathing in all teerths (pilgrimage destination). There is also a temple here dedicated to Lord Rama and his family.



Bharatmilap

BHARAT MILAP TEMPLE

Bharat Milap temple is believed to be the marking the spot where Bharat met Lord Rama during his period of exile to persuade him to return to the throne of Ayodhya. It is said that the meeting of four brothers was so overwhelming that even the rocks and mountains of Chitrakoot melted. Footprints of Lord Rama and his brothers imprinted on these rocks can still be seen.



Ganeshbagh

GANESH BAGH

Ganesh Bagh is located on the Karvi – Devangana road. It was built in the 19th century by Vinayak Raj Peshwa. This place consists of a temple which has carvings on its interiors, resembling the art and style of Khajuraho. This place is also known as mini Khajuraho, owing to its architectural similarity with original Khajuraho.



Hanuman Dhara

HANUMAN DHARA

This Hanuman temple is situated on top of a huge rock. A steep climb of several carved steps lead to the temple. While climbing these steps one can see splendid views of Chitrakoot underneath. All along the way small idols of Lord Hanuman are placed to offer prayers. Legend says that inside this temple Lord Rama stayed with Lord Hanuman, after Lord Hanuman set Lanka on fire and returned back. Here Lord Rama helped him pacify his anger. Further up from this point are a few more shrines dedicated to Lord Rama, Mother Sita and Laxman.



Gupt Godavari

GUPT GODAVARI

Gupt Godavari is located 18 Kms from Chitrakoot. Legend has it that Lord Rama and Lakshman stayed here for some part of their exile. Gupt Godavari is a two cave system inside a mountain with knee high water level. The bigger cave has two stone carved thrones believed to be belonging to Rama and Laxman. The outside of these caves are covered with shops for purchasing memorabilia.



Satianusuya

SATI ANUSUYA ASHRAM

This ashram is known to be the resting place of the sage Atri. Atri meditated here with his devout wife Anusuya. Legend says that during the exile Lord Rama and Mother Sita visited Sati Anusuya at this ashram. Sati Anusuya used to teach Mother Sita during this time. There is large statue of Lord Krishna riding a chariot with Arjun sitting behind him which depicts a Mahabharata scene. Inside it are more sculptures with interesting artwork, kept for sacred darshan.



Ramdarshan

RAM DARSHAN

Ram Darshan temple is one unique temple where puja (worship) and offerings are prohibited. This temple helps people enter integral Humanism by imparting them the valuable moral lessons. The temple is an amalgamation of cultural and human aspects and leaves a mark on anyone's heart who ever visits this temple. The temple gives an insight to Lord Rama's life and his inter- personal relations. One needs an entry ticket to enter the premises.



Sphatikshila

SPHATIK SHILA

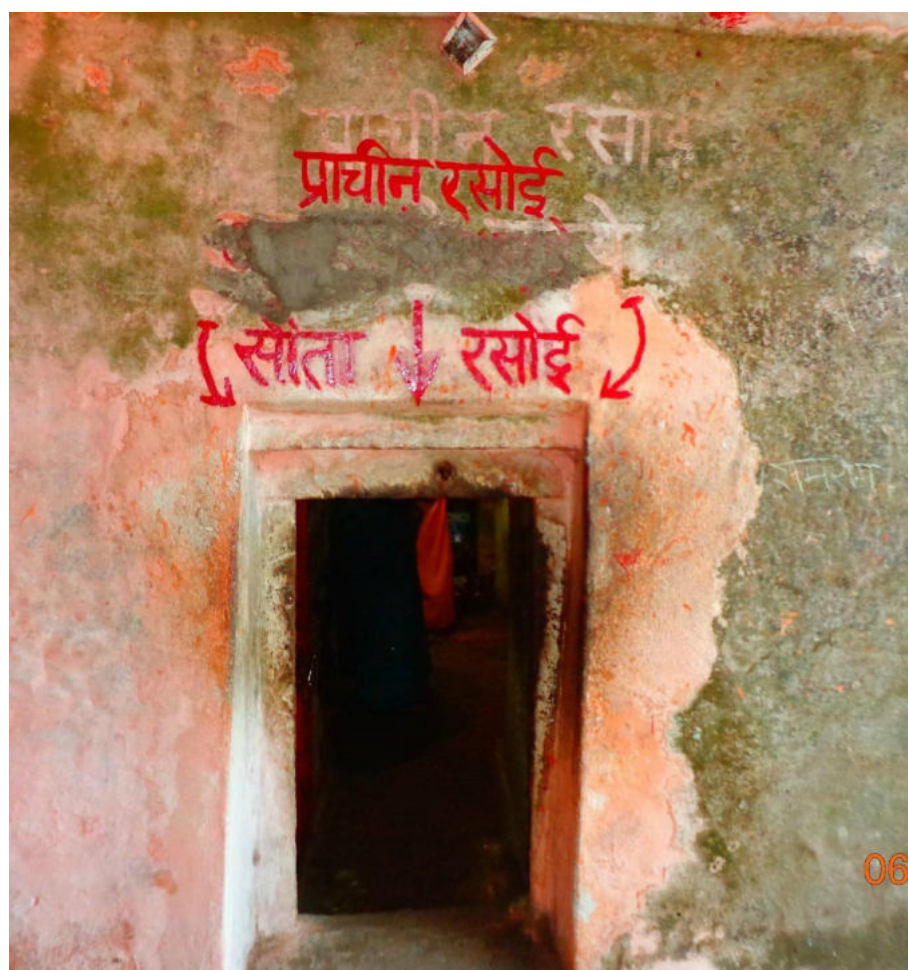
The sphatik shila is a small boulder situated on the banks of River Mandakini, upstream from the Rama Ghat. This place is believed to be the spot where Mother Sita did her Shringaar (makeup). Also, legend has it that this is where Jayant, Lord Indra's son, disguised as a crow pecked Sita on her foot. It is said that this boulder still bears the imprint of Rama's feet.

Ref: tripadvisor.in

Photos:





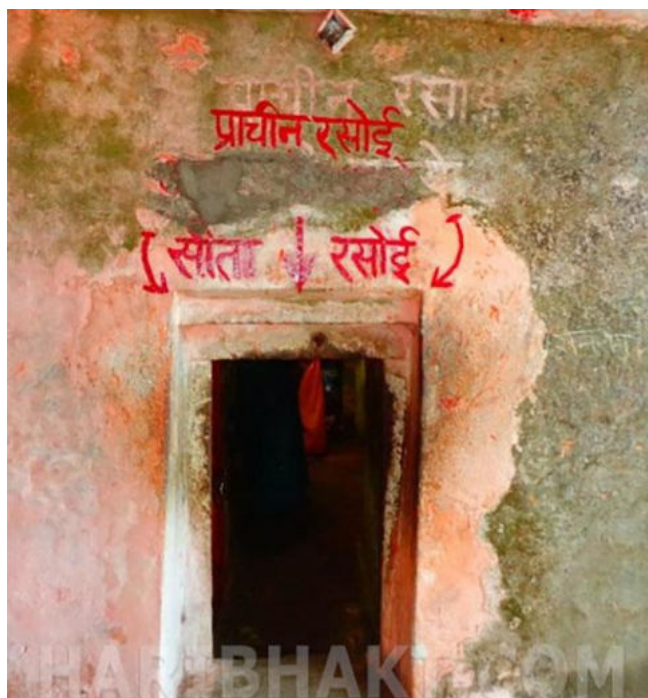
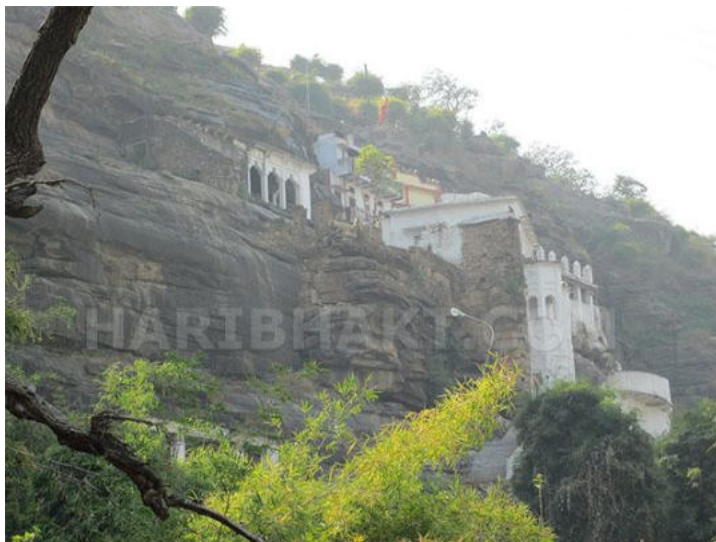




Ref: haribhakt.com

Photos:







Ref: jagran.com

हनुमान धारा मंदिर क्यों है इतना खास

इस धारा का जल हनुमानजी को स्पर्श करता हुआ बहता है। इसीलिए इसे हनुमान धारा कहते हैं। इस के दर्शन से हर एक व्यक्ति का तनाव से मुक्त हो जाता है तथा मनोकामना भी पूर्ण हो जाती है।

हनुमान धारा के बारे में कहा जाता है की जब श्री हनुमान जी ने लंका में आग लगाई उसके बाद उनकी पूँछ में लगी आग को बुझाने के लिए वो इस जगह आये जिन्हे भक्त हनुमान धारा कहते है। यह विन्ध्यास के शुरुआत में राम घाट से 4 किलोमीटर दूर है। एक चमत्कारिक पवित्र और ठंडी जल धारा पर्वत से निकल कर हनुमान जी की मूर्त की पूँछ को स्नान कराकर निचे कुंड में चली जाती है। कहा जाता है की जब हनुमानजी ने लंका में अपनी पूँछ से आग लगाई थी तब उनकी पूँछ पर भी बहुत जलन हो रही थी। रामराज्य में भगवन श्री राम से

हनुमानजी विनती की जिससे अपनी जली हुई पूँछ का इलाज हो सके। तब श्री राम ने अपने बाण के प्रहार से इसी जगह पर एक पवित्र धारा बनाई जो हनुमान जी की पूँछ पर लगातार गिरकर पूँछ के दर्द को कम करती रही। यह जगह पर्वत माला पर है।



हनुमान धारा वर्तमान में यह चित्रकूट स्थान उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले की करवी (कर्वी) तहसील तथा मध्यप्रदेश के सतना जिले की सीमा पर स्थित है। चित्रकूट का मुख्य स्थल सीतापुर है जो कर्वी से आठ किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है। उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर नामक स्थान के समीप यह हनुमान मंदिर स्थापित है।

सीतापुर से हनुमान धारा की दूरी तीन मील है। यह स्थान पर्वतमाला के मध्यभाग में स्थित है। पहाड़ के सहारे हनुमानजी की एक विशाल मूर्ति के ठीक सिर पर दो जल के कुंड हैं, जो हमेशा जल से भरे रहते हैं और उनमें से निरंतर पानी बहता रहता है। पहाड़ी के शिखर पर स्थित हनुमान धारा में हनुमान की एक विशाल मूर्ति है। मूर्ति के सामने तालाब में झरने से पानी गिरता है।

इस धारा का जल हनुमानजी को स्पर्श करता हुआ बहता है। इसीलिए इसे हनुमान धारा कहते हैं। वहां एक ओर पौराणिकता का भव्य नजारा देखने को मिलता है तो वहीं श्रीराम की कृपा भक्तशिरोमणि हनुमान जी पर कितनी थी, इसका भी संकेत मिलता है।

कथा है श्रीराम के अयोध्या में राज्याभिषेक होने के बाद एक दिन हनुमानजी ने भगवान श्रीरामचंद्र से कहा 'हे प्रभु, लंका को जलाने के बाद तीव्र अग्नि से उत्पन्न गरमी मुझे बहुत कष्ट दे रही है। मुझे कोई ऐसा उपाय बताएं, जिससे मैं इससे मुक्ति पा सकूँ। इस कारण मैं कोई अन्य कार्य करने में बाधा महसूस कर रहा हूँ। कृपया मेरा संकट दूर करें।' तब प्रभु श्रीराम ने मुस्कराते हुए कहा, 'चिंता मत करो। भगवान श्रीराम ने हनुमानजी को यह स्थान बताया। आप चित्रकूट पर्वत पर जाइये। वहां आपके शरीर पर अमृत तुल्य शीतल जलधारा के लगातार गिरने से आपको इस कष्ट से मुक्ति मिल जाएगी।'।

हनुमान जी ने चित्रकूट आकर विंध्य पर्वत श्रृंखला की एक पहाड़ी में श्री राम रक्षा स्त्रोत का पाठ 1008 बार किया। जैसे ही उनका अनुष्ठान पूरा हुआ ऊपर से एक जल की धारा प्रकट हो गयी। जलधारा शरीर में पड़ते ही हनुमान जी के शरीर को शीतलता प्राप्त हुई। आज भी यहां वह जल धारा के निरंतर गिरती है। जिस कारण इस स्थान को हनुमान धारा के रूप में जाना जाता है। धारा का जल पहाड़ में ही विलीन हो जाता है। उसे लोग प्रभाती नदी या पातालगंगा कहते हैं।

चित्रकूट - वाल्मीकि रामायण, महाभारत पुराण स्मृति उपनिषद व साहित्यिक पौराणिक साक्ष्यों में खासकर कालिदास कृत मेघदूत में चित्रकूट का विशद विवरण प्राप्त होता है। त्रेतायुग का यह तीर्थ अपने गर्भ में

संजोय स्वर्णिम प्राकृतिक दृश्यावलियों के कारण ही चित्रकूट के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है जो लगभग 11 वर्ष तक श्रीराम माता सीता व भ्राता लक्ष्मण की आश्रय स्थली बनी रही। यही मंदाकिनी पयस्विनी और सावित्री के संगम पर श्रीराम ने पितृ तर्पण किया था। श्रीराम व भ्राता भरत के मिलन का साक्षी यह स्थल श्रीराम के वनवास के दिनों का साक्षात् गवाह है, जहां के असंख्य प्राच्यस्मारकों के दर्शन के रामायण युग की परिस्थितियों का ज्ञान हो जाता है।

ब्रह्मा, विष्णु और महेश चित्रकूट तीर्थ में ही इहलोकोका गमन हुआ था यहां के सती अनुसूया के आश्रम को इस कथा के प्रमाण के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। चित्रकूट का विकास राजा हर्षवर्धन के जमाने में हुआ। मुगल काल में खासकर स्वामी तुलसीदासजी के समय में यहां की प्रतिष्ठा प्रभा पुनः मुखारिण हो उठी।

भारत के तीर्थों में चित्रकूट को इसलिए भी गौरव प्राप्त है कि इसी तीर्थ में भक्तराज हनुमान की सहायता से भक्त शिरोमणि तुलसीदास को प्रभु श्रीराम के दर्शन हुए। यहां हनुमान जी ने अग्नि शांत की।



यूं तो भारत में एक से बढ़ कर एक हनुमान जी के भव्य मंदिर हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा से लगे मध्यप्रदेश के सतना जिले में स्थित चित्रकूट धाम के हनुमान धारा मंदिर की बात ही कुछ और है। आज भी वहां हनुमान जी की बायीं भुजा पर लगातार जल गिरता नजर आता है। वहां विराजे हनुमान जी की आंखों को देख कर ऐसा लगता है, मानो हमें देख कर वह मुस्करा रहे हैं। साथ में भगवान श्रीराम का छोटा-सा मंदिर भी वहां है।

हनुमान धारा : यहां पर पंचमुखी हनुमान की प्रतिमा है। यह लगभग 100 मीटर ऊंची पहाड़ी पर स्थित है। जब श्रीराम लंका विजय से वापस लौट रहे थे, तब उन्होंने हनुमान के विश्राम के लिए इस स्थल का निर्माण किया था। यहीं पर पहाड़ी की चोटी पर 'सीता रसोई' स्थित है।

भक्तगणों द्वारा पंखा तथा अन्य दान की गई वस्तुओं के विषय में कई तरह के नाम लिखित पत्थर भी हैं वहां। सिंदूर और तेल में रचे-बसे हनुमान जी के दर्शनों से पहले नीचे बने कुंड में हाथ-मुंह धोना कोई भी भक्तगण नहीं भूलता। सीढ़ियां कहीं सीधी हैं तो कहीं घुमावदार। कोई पुराने रास्ते से आ रहा है, कोई सीमेंट की बनी सीढ़ियों पर चल रहा है। लेकिन सावधान! बंदरों को चना खिलाते वक्त कई बार अप्रिय स्थिति भी पैदा हो जाती है। रास्ते भर प्राकृतिक दृश्यों को देख कर मन यहां बार-बार आने को करता है। हनुमान धारा से ठीक 100 सीढ़ी ऊपर सीता रसोई है, जहां माता सीता ने भोजन बना कर भगवान श्रीराम और देवर लक्ष्मण को खिलाया था। निकटतम रेलवे स्टेशन कर्वी है, जो इलाहाबाद से 120 किलोमीटर दूर है। मंगलवार और शनिवार के अलावा नवरात्रों और हनुमान जी के दोनों जन्मदिनों पर (हनुमान जी के जन्मदिन पर विद्वानों में मतभेद है) श्रद्धालुओं की बड़ी भीड़ होती है।

यह धारा रामघाट से लगभग 4 कि.मी. दूर है। इसका जल शीतल और स्वच्छ है। 365 दिन यह जल आता रहता है। यह जल कहां से आता है यह किसी को जानकारी नहीं है। यदि किसी व्यक्ति को दमा की बिमारी है तो

यह जल पीने से काफी लोगों को लाभ मिला है। यह मंदिर पहाड़ी पर स्थित है। बहुत सुंदर द्रव्य मुर्ति है। इस के दर्शन से हर एक व्यक्ति का तनाव से मुक्त हो जाता है तथा मनोकामना भी पूर्ण हो जाती है।

Ref: patrika.com



सतना/ भगवान श्रीराम की तपोभूमि चित्रकूट आने वाले श्रद्धालु अब एक और रोप-वे पर रोमांच भरी यात्रा कर सकेंगे। श्रद्धालुओं को हनुमानधारा तक पहुंचने के लिए 700 सीढ़ियां नहीं चढ़नी होंगी। 1000 फीट ऊंचाई पर स्थित हनुमानधारा में चल रहे रोप-वे निर्माण का कार्य लगभग पूरा हो गया है। मार्च से स्विट्जरलैंड की ट्राली के साथ रोप-वे की सेवा शुरू होगी।

प्रति घंटे लगभग 500 लोग आ-जा सकेंगे। हनुमानधारा में यह रोप-वे मध्यप्रदेश का तीसरा प्रोजेक्ट होगा। मैहर और देवास में पहले से सेवा का संचालन हो रहा है। चित्रकूट में रोप-वे की सुविधा लक्ष्मण पहाड़ी (यूपी) पर पहले से उपलब्ध है।

हनुमानधारा का धार्मिक महत्व

चित्रकूट में हनुमानधारा का विशेष महत्व है। यहां पर हनुमानजी को वह सुख और शांति मिली थी, जो पूरे ब्रह्मांड में हासिल नहीं हुई। किवंदंती है कि लंका दहन में हनुमानजी का पूरा शरीर काफी तप गया था। लंका विजय के बाद उन्होंने अपने आराध्य प्रभु श्रीराम से शरीर की शीतलता का उपाय पूछा। प्रभु ने उनको विंध्य पर्वत पर ऋषि मुनियों की पवित्र भूमि की प्राकृतिक छटा पर तप की सलाह दी। हनुमानजी ने चित्रकूट आकर विंध्य पर्वत श्रृंखला की इसी पहाड़ी पर श्रीराम रक्षा स्त्रोत का पाठ 1008 बार किया था। अनुष्ठान पूर्ण होने पर जलधारा प्रकट हुई। उससे उनको शीतलता मिली। वह धारा वर्तमान में भी अविरल बह रही है। इसलिए इसका नाम हनुमानधारा पड़ा।

Ref: amarujala.com

चित्रकूट में हनुमान धारा मंदिर दर्शन के लिए रोप-वे का शुभारंभ



Inauguration of ropeway for Hanuman Dhara temple darshan in Chitrakoot

चित्रकूट। धर्मनगरी स्थित विश्वप्रसिद्ध हनुमान धारा मंदिर की 618 सीढ़ियों को चढ़कर भगवान के दर्शन करने वाले लाखों श्रद्धालुओं को अब राहत मिली है। महज पांच मिनट में रोप-वे से पहाड़ की चोटी पर विराजमान भगवान हनुमान के दर्शन कर सकेंगे। हर घंटे 500 यात्री आवागमन वाले 302 मीटर लंबे रोप-वे को श्रद्धालुओं के लिए समर्पित कर दिया गया है। मोनोकेबल गृप रोप-वे का लोकार्पण सतना मप्र सांसद गणेश सिंह ने किया।

सोमवार को कोलकाता की दामोदर रोप-वे द्वारा दो साल में तैयार किए गए आकर्षक रोपवे का शुभारंभ सतना सांसद ने वैदिक पूजन के साथ किया। सांसद समेत सतना के डीएम अजय कटसेरिया व अन्य लोगों ने रोप-वे से मंदिर जाकर पूजन भी किया। इसी दौरान सांसद ने कहा कि यह विशेष स्थान पर बना रोप-वे हर हाल में लाखों श्रद्धालुओं के लिए राहत का काम करेगा। ऊंचे पहाड़ पर सीढ़ी से चढ़ने पर बड़े बुजुर्ग व बीमार व्यक्तियों के लिए अब आसानी होगी। डीएम ने कहा कि कई तरह की सुरक्षा के इंतजाम किए जाएंगे। खासकर पार्किंग के लिए पर्याप्त जगह व्यवस्थित की जाए।

दामोदर रोपवे कंपनी के वाइस प्रेसिडेंट श्रवण अग्रवाल ने बताया कि कंपनी पहाड़ी के टर्मिनल का निर्माण करती है। यह रोप-वे दो साल में बनकर तैयार हुआ है। मैहर में शारदादेवी मंदिर पर बना रोप-वे इसका उदाहरण है। इस मौके पर भाजपा के पूर्व विधायक सुरेंद्र सिंह गहरवार, डीआरआई के संगठन मंत्री अभय महाजन, अपर एसपी अभिनव चौकसे, शंकर दयाल मिश्रा, भाजपा के जिलाउपाध्यक्ष पंकज अग्रवाल, सुभाष शर्मा, अवधकिशोर, ओमप्रकाश शर्मा, नवल श्रीवास्तव, सागर महाजन व नयागांव थाना प्रभारी आरबी त्रिपाठी आदि मौजूद रहे।

पर्यटकों की संख्या बढ़ेगी

खोही। पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए धर्मनगरी के हनुमानधारा तीर्थ स्थल पर शुरू रोप-वे से पर्यटकों को अच्छी सहूलियत मिलेगी। पर्यटकों की संख्या भी बढ़ेगी। इसको बनाने में कुल लागत 13 करोड़ रुपये आई है। यहां का प्राकृतिक नजारा इतना सुहाना है कि बड़ी संख्या में दूर-दूर से पर्यटक हर साल आते हैं। 13 करोड़ की लागत से तैयार रापे-वे से मंदिर तक आने जाने का किराया 130 रुपये है। बच्चों का किराया जीएसटी सहित 83 रुपये है। यह जानकारी राप-वे के वाइस प्रेसिडेंट श्रवण कुमार अग्रवाल ने दी। होटल व्यवसायी अरुण गुप्ता ने बताया कि हनुमानधारा तीर्थ स्थल क्षेत्र में सबसे अच्छा स्थान है। यहां पर आधुनिक सुविधाएं बढ़ने से पर्यटकों को लाभ होगा।

लंका युद्ध जीतने के बाद श्रीहनुमान ने चित्रकूट में किया विश्राम.

खोही। धर्मनगरी के प्राचीन हनुमानधारा तीर्थ स्थल से श्रद्धालुओं की आस्था वर्षों पुरानी है। यहां रोजाना तीर्थ यात्री दर्शन करने के लिए आते हैं। संतों का मानना है कि जब भगवान श्रीराम लंका का युद्ध जीत कर अयोध्या पहुंचे तो उनसे श्रीहनुमान ने कहा ऐसा स्थान बताएं जहां वह अब विश्राम कर आप की भक्ति कर सके। इस पर श्रीराम ने चित्रकूट मंदाकिनी नदी के पास बने पर्वत में रहने के लिए कहा था। उसी से समय श्रीहनुमान आकर इस पर्वत में रहने लगे थे। जिससे श्रद्धालुओं की आस्था जुड़ी हुई है। यह बात महंत दिव्य जीवनदास, संत नवलेश दीक्षित आदि ने बताई।

हनुमान धारा पहाड़ी के मध्य पर बहुत प्रसिद्ध स्थल है। हनुमान जी ने अपनी लंका दहन कर वापस आते वक्त अपनी पूंछ पर लगी आग इसी धारा में बुझाई थी। हनुमान धारा रामायण के पवित्र पाठ में महत्वपूर्ण उल्लेख मिलता है। यह माना जाता है कि हनुमान धारा में बसंत का पानी भगवान श्रीराम द्वारा बनाया गया था। बसंत का पानी ज्ञात और अपने उपचार गुणों के लिए भी जाना जाता है। इसकी काफी मांग है और भक्त उन्हें बड़ी संख्या में वापस ले जाते हैं।

Ref: Facebook page: Hanuman Dhara, Chitrakoot, Madhya Pradesh:

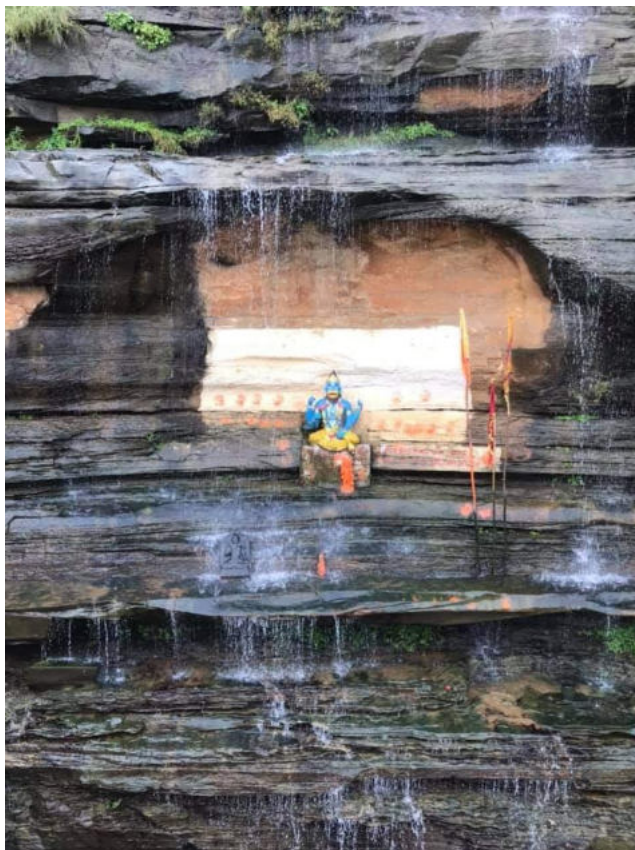
Photos:











YouTube Videos:

Chitrakoot ke Hanuman dhara ka rahasya: <https://youtu.be/q3cw4xsmzqo>

Chitrakoot sampurna yatra: <https://youtu.be/R94qVw9YMI>

Chitrakoot tour guide: <https://youtu.be/N2EewS-ymuw>

Chitrakoot mahima-Part-I: <https://youtu.be/ojdZXlz6z2c>

Chitrakoot mahima-Part-II: <https://youtu.be/mZuSrFEN5sA>

Chitrakoot mahima-Juke box -Part-I: <https://youtu.be/fB-82L6TXM4>

Chitrakoot mahima-Juke box -Part-II: <https://youtu.be/uXRhCsbZdl0>

Chitrakoot dham darshan: <https://youtu.be/lrFxPE2zszc>

Chitrakoot parikrama: <https://youtu.be/6FE-xguKg3w>

Darshan: Shri Kamta Nath Ji: <https://youtu.be/JOsRjL01BWE>

Chitrakoot dham full tour: <https://youtu.be/QJvqon0MkDE>

Chitrakoot ki mahima: <https://youtu.be/DSYsWZODQ3o>

Gupt Godavari: <https://youtu.be/BEATKUNHxLA>

Gupt Godavari: <https://youtu.be/9JSMtFUSqec>

Chitrakoot mahima: <https://youtu.be/eHqGOB8TvnE>

Chitrakoot sampurna yatra-Documentary: <https://youtu.be/85xalyI4SbA>

Chitrakoot ithihas: <https://youtu.be/JmRPEcsvabc>

Mahasati Anasuya: <https://youtu.be/frSku8S9nz8>

Ram Katha bhajan: https://youtu.be/PuFlf_zADMw

Hanuman mahima: <https://youtu.be/QSsCqTrgMj0>

Hanuman Dhara darshan: <https://youtu.be/mrR2aBZG7T0>

Videos: Hanuman chalisa and Hanuman bhajans:

Hanuman chalisa: Pt. Jasraj and Shankar Mahadevan: https://youtu.be/EfEy_PHxkPs

Hanuman Chalisa: M S Subbulakshmi: <https://youtu.be/r3DC3PjUTbc>

Hanuman Chalisa: Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/XQicHAVbljM>

Hanuman bhajans-Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/UzdLbpQ-enM>

Hanuman chalisa and bhajans- Lata Mangeshkar: <https://youtu.be/wyh6KbRV9FE>

Anjaneya dandakam : Raghava Ramanuja: <https://youtu.be/CROMR1NyZ3M>

Anjaneya Pancharatnam: <https://youtu.be/osjSaJysruw>

Hanumadashtakam:SPBalasubramanyam: <https://youtu.be/HBL9QHG-fKc>

Hanumadashtakam:P B Srinivas: https://youtu.be/HukdVz_IWr0

Anjaneya stuti: S P Balasubramanyam: <https://youtu.be/-WSHW3A9LG4>

Hanuman sahasranamam: <https://youtu.be/eatAl5kfBFg>

Anjaneya Ashtottara shata namavali: <https://youtu.be/7no226t6wpo>

Ashtottara shata stotram: Puttur Narsimha Nayak: <https://youtu.be/fILgFUVDXp4>

Ramayana Jaya mantram: <https://youtu.be/Lq0iinZAAtMw>

Ramayana Jaya mantram: <https://youtu.be/liLTfih-vKI>

Hanuman sahasranamam and stotras: https://youtu.be/zhlyHRM_g34

Famous Hanuman temples of India-Part - VIII

Mahavir Mandir, Patna, Bihar

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Ref: Wikipedia

Mahavir Mandir, Patna one of the holiest Hindu temples dedicated to Lord Hanuman, located in Patna, Bihar, India. Millions of pilgrims visit the temple every year.[1][2] Acharya Kishore Kunal is the secretary of the Mahavir Mandir Temple Trust, Patna.[3]

History

As per the Patna High Court judgment in 1948 the temple exists since time immemorial. This temple gained popularity in 1947 with large number of Hindu refugees coming to Patna after the partition of India. Subsequently, temple was rebuilt as a concrete house at same time. Even this was broken down in 1987 to make a huge marble temple. The idol of Sankat-Mochan stands in it.[4]

Visits

Long winding queues can be seen at the temple on Saturdays and Tuesdays, the traditional worshiping days of Lord Hanuman. Thousands of people visit Mahavir Mandir on every Ram Navami and New Year celebration.[5] On every Ram Navami waiting queues grow up to some kilometer long.

Dalit Priest

Since 13 June 1993, Suryavanshi Das, a person from dalit community, became priest of the temple, the decision taken received support from three well known priests—Ramchandra Paramahans, Mahant Avidyanath of Baba Gorakhnath Dham and Mahant Avadh Kishore Das.[6]

Ram Rasoi

Arrangements for free food have been made to the devotees who visit Ramlala at Ram Rasoi.[7] Acharya Kishore Kunal, secretary of the Shri Mahavir Sthan Nyas Samiti,[8] started it on Sunday 1 December 2019. This free food facility functions in the Amava temple just outside the temple of Ramlala, at Amawa Mandir Complex, Ramkot, Ayodhya-224123.[9] Devotees who visit Ramlala at Ram Rasoi get free food between 11:30 AM till 3:00 PM everyday.

For this, 60 quintals of Govind Bhog sheer rice have been sent to Ayodhya.[10] This rice has been sourced from Mokri village in Kaimur (Bihar).[11] The services of Shri Ram's kitchen and Shri Ramlala's bhog will function continuously. There is arrangement of feeding one thousand people daily in the initial phase. After this, based on the increasing number of Ramlala's devotees, food will be arranged for more and more people. The increasing popularity of Ram Rasoi can be seen in the expenses visible in the annual reports.[12]

Sita Rasoi

Free Sita Rasoi is being operated by Shri Mahavir Sthan Nyas Samiti at Punaura Dham in Sitamadi district of Bihar. This is the first temple in the country, which is successfully running Sita-Rasoi in Sitamadi, the birthplace of Mata Sita. All the pilgrims are provided free

food here. Free of cost Sita Rasoi has been functioning since 27 January 2019 on behalf of Shri Mahavir Sthan Nyas Samiti. This day coincided with the birth anniversary of Swami Ramanandacharya in the year 2019. Devotees who visit Mata Janaki's birth-place are provided with free meals (lunch and dinner both) here. Sita Rasoi was postponed from March 22 due to COVID-19 Lockdown. It reopened on 2 February 2021 which was again the birth anniversary of Swami Ramanandacharya in 2021.

Philanthropic work by Shri Mahavir Sthan Nyas Samiti

Mahavir Mandir Trust is named Shri Mahavir Sthan Nyas Samiti(श्री महावीर स्थान न्यास समिति).[8] Headed by Acharya Kishore Kunal, the trust monitors working and development of temple. The Trusts uses the temple fund to run human welfare organizations and hospitals like Mahavir Cancer Institute & Research Centre,[13][14] Mahavir Vaatsalya Hospital and Mahavir Arogya Hospital and other several hospitals and orphanage in the agricultural and rural state of Bihar. The Mahavir Mandir Trusts have the second highest budget in North India after the famous Maa Vaishno Devi shrine.[15]

Dharmayan (Magazine)

The temple started the publication of "Dharmayan", a magazine focusing on culture, religion and nationality in 1990. Since then the magazine has continuously been in publication. They recently celebrated a Diamond Jubilee with the publication of its 100th issue. Dignitaries like Acharya Sitaram Chaturvedi, Sahitya Vachaspati Shriranjan Suridev, Dr. Kashinath Mishra have been associated with this esteemed magazine. Currently Acharya Kishore Kunal graces the position of Chief Editor and it is being edited by Pandit Bhavanath Jha.



Ref: myoksha.com

Mahavir Mandir Patna Guide – Timings, Poojas, and History

Mahavir Mandir Patna is located near Patna Junction. Mahavir Mandir Patna is one of the oldest and leading temple of the country. This temple is devoted to Lord Hanuman. Mahavir Mandir is located in Patna, Bihar. Thousands of devotees come here each day to offer prayer and seek the blessing of Lord Hanuman. It is also called “Manokamana Temple” as it is said that each and every wish of devotees is granted. This is why there is an increasing number of devotees in the temple.

Mahavir Mandir Patna is considered to be the holiest temple in the country that is dedicated to Lord Hanuman. Mahavir Mandir Patna is a very prominent and renowned temple of Lord Hanuman in Bihar. Millions of devotees come here to seek blessings and offer the prayer because of which it is the second most visited religious place in North India. After the Vaishno Devi shrine, Mahavir Temple Trust has the second highest budget. The daily earning of Mahavir Mandir Patna is around 1 lakh. Acharya Kishore Kunal is the secretary of Mahavir Mandir Patna Trust.

Mahavir Mandir Patna History

According to Patna High Court Judgement in 1948, it is said that the Mahavir Mandir Patna exists since immemorial period. Still the first establishment date is unknown to the people.

Mahavir Mandir Patna gained popularity in 1947. This is because a large number of refugees came to Patna after partition.

But according to the historic facts and traditions it is said the Mahavir Mandir Patna was originally established by Swami Balanand. He was an ascetic saint in 1730 A.D. The Temple was rebuilt at the time of Independence.

There is no such specific story behind Mahavir Mandir Patna as its existence is still unknown to the people. It is said that this temple exists since immemorial times.

Mahavir Mandir Patna has two idols of Hanumanji standing side by side in the sanctum.

Significance of Mahavir Mandir Patna

The entrance of the Mahavir Mandir Patna is towards the north. There are many facilities like shoe keeping, clean water for washing feet and hand.

Mahavir Temple does not only have temple but a whole temple complex. Towards the left side of the entrance, there are stairs on a raised platform which leads to Garbhagriha. This Garbhagriha is the sanctum sanctorum of Lord Hanuman.

There is again a passage which houses Lord Shiva. This passage has a ritual significance for the devotees who come here to offer prayer and seek blessings.

The first floor of the Mahavir Mandir Patna consists of four sanctum sanctora of Deities. The first one is of Lord Rama. The second one is of Lord Krishna delivering the sermon to Arjun.

Goddess Durga is situated next to Lord Krishna. And last but not the least, Lord Shiva meditating with his wife Goddess Parvati and Nandi, the holy ox.

The holy floating Ram Setu Shila is also placed on the ground. This Ram Setu Shila is kept in a glass container. It weighs around 15kgs whereas its volume is around 13,000mm.

The second floor is used for the ritual purpose. This floor includes Sanskar Mandap. Rituals like the chanting of Mantaras, Japa, Satyanarayan Kathas, recitals of Holy scriptures etc are performed on this floor. You can also find pictographs on the floor which depicts scenes from Ramayana.

While moving on the first floor you'll be blessed with Lord Ganesha, Lord Buddha, Lord Satyanarayan, Lord Rama followed by Sita Maiyya and Goddess Saraswati.

Outside the Mahavir Mandir Patna is a Peepal Tree which has a temple of Lord Shiva which is architected in the design of cave. This cave looks very beautiful.

Coming out from the temple, we can find offices, shops for buying pooja samagri, book shops selling religious books etc. One can also find Palmistry/Astrological centre and Gem Stone Centre to fulfill the needs of their devotees.

The another speciality of Mahavir Mandir Patna is the prasadam which they offer to the Gods and Goddesses. They are prepared by the experts of the Tirupati temple in Andhra Pradesh. These prasads are delicious. This Prasadam is known as Naivedyam.

Mahavir temple offers Laddoos to Hanumanji. Naivedyam is a sanskrit term which means offering eatables to the Gods and Goddesses. This Naivedyam is prepared by various ingredients like besan of the gram, cashew, raisins, sugar, saffron, green cardamoms etc. These ingredients are mixed and cooked in ghee and then moulded into round shape. The saffron mixed in Naivedya, are directly obtained from Kashmir.

In Mahavir, Temple devotees do not have to pay dakshina to the priest as they are payed by the Temple Trust. This is the only temple where on paying a certain amount, the devotees get all the ingredients and they do not to pay dakshina to the priests.

Mahavir Mandir Patna darshan is from 5 am to 10:30 pm everyday.

The Mahavir Mandir Patna is open for darshan even on Public holidays from 5 am to 10:30 pm.

The best time to visit the temple is during the daytime.

It takes around 1 hour to do darshan.

Mahavir Mandir Patna Food Timing

The offerings which devotees give to the Gods and Goddesses are touched to the Gods and Goddesses and then sent back to the devotees which are known as Prasads. Devotees are also provided food by the Mahavir Mandir Patna.

Festivals celebrated in the Mahavir Mandir Patna

Shri Ram Navami– This festival is celebrated to celebrate the birth of Lord Ram. After Hanumangarhi in Ayodhya, Mahavir Temple attracts a large number of devotees during this festival. As compared to ordinary days, there is an approximate difference around 3 lakhs to 5 lakhs.

Janaki Navami– This festival is celebrated to celebrate the birth of Sita Maiyya. This festival is celebrated on the 9th day on the bright day of Vaisakh month. There are statues of King Janak, his priest, ministers and attendants along with oxen with a plough opposite of Sitamadhi Railway Station.

Hanuman Jayanti– Hanumanji's birthday is celebrated on this day. This festival is celebrated on the 14th dark fortnight of the Kartik month. On this festival, the Dhvaja or flag of the Mahavir Mandir Patna is changed.

Durga Puja– Durga Saptasati is recited from beginning to the end during Durga Puja for nine days. Goddess Durga's idol is established in the campus and a large number of devotees come here to offer prayer and seek blessings. On last three days, there is a large gathering of devotees in the Mahavir Mandir Patna.

Vivah Panchami– This is the festival of Lord Ram and Sita Mata's marriage. Because Hanuman Ji was very fond of Lord Ram and worshipped him, this is why this festival is celebrated with great pomp and show. During this festival, the most impressive idol of Lord Rama and Sita Mata is kept in the Mandir. On this festival, traditional glimpse party from Maithila is performed. This festival is celebrated for two days to celebrate the wedding ceremony of Lord Rama and Sita Mata.

There are many other festivals which are celebrated in Mahavir Mandir Patna like Shri Krishna Janmashtami, Ravidas Jayanti, Gita Jayanti, Ramanandacharya Jayanti, Tulsi Jayanti, Sanskrit Divas etc. All these festivals are celebrated with great enthusiasm by the devotees. During these festivals, the number of devotees increases to a large extent.

How to reach: Road, Rail, and Air

Road- You can easily reach Mahavir Mandir Patna from any part of the city. There is a great facility of vehicles like auto, buses and private vehicles in the city. Being the busiest place in Patna, there is often a problem to park the vehicle. There is a solution to this problem. The temple parking area can be used for the same.

Rail– This temple is placed next to Patna Railway Station. This is why one can directly reach the temple without any difficulty.

Air– Mahavir Mandir Patna is just 6km away from the airport.

Where to stay?

There are various places to stay in city Patna. There are so many private organizations as well as hotels in this city. There are 5-star hotels as well as hotels with nominal charges according to the traveler's budget. The charges of the hotels are very nominal as they keep the needs and demands of the customers in their mind. There are hotels like Hotel Chanakya, Hotel Panache etc. These hotels are very hygienic and have various facilities like hygienic and delicious food. They even provide WiFi facilities to its customers.

Where to eat?

There are various places where one can have delicious food. There are restaurants like Haveli in Frazer Road, Yo China near Dak Bangla Chowk, Moti Mahal in Boring Road, Takshila in Birchand Patel Marg etc. These places have very nominal charge. Restaurants like these focus on the needs of the consumers. Foods are prepared in a very hygienic conditions. They focus on the cleanliness and hygiene.

Nearby Temples

Patan Devi Temple– This temple is the oldest and the most sacred temple of Patna. This temple is dedicated to Maa Patneshwari. It is one of the 51 Siddha Shakti Pithas in India. It is believed that the Name of the city Patna is named from Bari Patan Devi Temple.

Birla Temple– This is a great place to visit. This temple is a great tourist attraction to visit. Birla Temple is located in many big cities including Delhi, Jaipur, Bhopal etc.

There are many famous temples like Shri Mahavir Mandir, Durga Temple, Patliputra Karuna Stupa. These are the well-known places where devotees and other tourist visit while touring this city. There are many other Hanuman Temple but Mahavir Temple is the most important and sacred as well as auspicious temple.

Nearby Places

Kumrahar– Kumrahar is an exhibition hall which lets us know the rich history of Patna. It is located 5kms away from Patna. It lets us know the cultural excellence of the ancient Patliputra city. This place contains the architectural remains of Mauryan Palace. It was during the excavation done between 1912 to 1915, people came to know about the Mauryan pillared hall.

Golghar– It was built in 1786 by Captain John Garstin to store grains when famine hit the city. This architecture is built in Stupa style. Golghar is 125 meters wide and 3.6 meters thick. This architecture has steps which will take you upstairs. It is the tallest building in Patna. the scene outside Golghar is very beautiful as river Ganga can be seen gushing beneath.

Patna Museum– It is situated in the centre of the city. It has the capacity to take you to the ancient lane. It was constructed in 1917 and is the oldest museum in Patna. It has a Mughal and Rajput flavor. The construction done here is of Mughal and Rajput style. It possesses more than 45000 artefacts.

Agam Kuan– Agam Kuan is also referred to as The Unfathomable Well. It reflects the effects taken by Diwan Bahadur Radha Krishna Jalan which is considered to be extraordinary. Diwan Bahadur Radha Krishna Jalan was behind the construction and the collections of Agam Kuan.

Sanjay Gandhi Botanical Garden– The another place where one should definitely go is Sanjay Gandhi Botanical Garden. It was established in 1969 and has more than 110 species of wild animals. Animals which are found here are tigers, white tigers, hippopotamus, lions, monkeys etc. There is a facility to take the tour of the zoo through battery-operated cars. There is also Toy train facility which takes you to the gardens of the zoo. This zoo also has boating facilities. Boating is done in the pond created in the centre of the zoo.

There are various places where one can go while touring in Patna. There are places like Jalan Museum, Sri Krishna Science Centre, Patna Planetarium, Khuda Baksh National Library, Nalanda University, Buddha Smriti Park, Jalmandir Temple, Begu Hajjam's Mosque, etc.

Ref: templepurohit.com

MAHAVIR MANDIR, BIHAR



Mahavir Mandir is one of the holiest Hindu temples dedicated to Lord Hanuman, located in Patna, Bihar, India. Million of pilgrims visit the temple every year and is the second most visited religious shrine in North India. Acharya Kishore Kunal is the secretary of the Mahavir

Mandir Temple Trust, Patna. The Mahavir Mandir Trusts have the second highest budget in North India after the famous Maa Vaishno Devi shrine. The earning of Mahavir Mandir has gone now up to an average of ₹1 lakh per day.

Mahavir Mandir Trusts is named Shri Mahavir Sthan Nyas Samiti and monitors working and development of temple. The Trusts also runs human welfare organization like Mahavir Cancer Institute & Research Centre, Mahavir Vaatsalya Hospital and Mahavir Arogya Hospital and several hospitals and orphanage in the agricultural and the rural state of Bihar. The trust has submitted its 2008-09 budget, which is of ₹35.13 crore. Floating stone has been brought in from famous ramsetu which never sinks in water. It is there for the public exhibition.

History

As per Patna High Court Judgement in 1948, the temple exists since time immemorial. But from the scrutiny of historical facts and traditions, it appears that this temple was originally established by swami Balanand, an ascetic of Ramanandi sect in around 1730 A.D. The main temple has got two idols of Hanumanji one for i.e. for the protection of good people and another for i.e. for the elimination of the wicked persons. The temple belongs to Ramanand sect although from 1900 A.D. it had been in the possession of the Gosain Sanyasis till 1948 A.D. In 1948 A.D. it was declared a public temple by Patna High Court. A new, magnificent temple was reconstructed between 1983 and 1985 at the old site at the initiative of Kishore Kunal with devotees' contribution and now it is one of the most magnificent temples in the country.

Architecture

The entrance of the temple is situated further north. At the entrance, there is the facility for shoe keeping and inside the premises, towards the right is the facility of fresh water for cleaning purposes and ablutions. The temple, in fact, is not an isolated temple but a temple complex, having all the necessary facilities for the visitors and worshippers. Around the main area called Garbhagriha, there is the passage which houses Lord Shiva. The passage has a ritual significance for the lay worshippers, apart from the stairs which lead to the first floor, giving another round of holy delight. The first floor itself constitutes four sanctums of the Deities. It has got the temple of Lord Rama, to begin with. The portrayal of Lord Krishna, delivering the sermon to Arjun, stands beside the Rama temple. Next to it, Goddess Durga is situated at the place. Next to this also, the human frame standing figure of Lord Shiva, meditating Mother Parvati and Nandi- the Holy ox are placed in the wooden palisade. In this wooden palisade, the Shiva Lingam has installed the site for the performance of Rudrabhisheka.

The floating Ram-setu Shila is also placed on this floor only. It has been kept in a glass container and is revered by the people. The volume of this stone is 13,000 mm while the weight is approx. 15kgs. The second floor is mainly used for ritual purposes. Sanskar mandap is located at this floor only. Chanting of mantras, japa, recitals of Holy Scriptures, Satyanarayan katha and various other rituals are practiced and performed here. The floor also has the pictographic representation of the scenes from the Ramayana.

On the first floor, while crossing Dhyamandap, to the left are Lord Ganesha and Lord Buddha and further on, Lord Satyanarayan, Lord Rama accompanied by Mother Sita and Goddess Sarasvati seem to cast a benevolent look on the devotees. In front of this facade of deities, below the Peepal tree, is the temple of Shani-maharaj; the temple, designed in the style of cave architecture, looks beautiful. In the main campus, there are campus houses, the office, a shop selling ritual articles and a book shop selling the books of the religious genre. The campus also has one Astrological/Palmistry center and a Gem Stone center catering to the needs of devotees and providing guidance.

Timings

Long winding queues can be seen at the temple on Saturdays and Tuesdays, the traditional worshiping days of Lord Hanuman. Thousands of people visit Mahavir Mandir on every Ram Navami and New Year celebration. On every Ram Navami waiting queues grow up to some kilometer long.

Festivals

Sri Rama Navami: The festival of Rama Navami is celebrated on the auspicious occasion of the birth of Lord Shri Ram. In the whole country after Hanumangarhi in Ayodhya Mahavir Mandir of Patna attracts the largest number of devotees on the Rama Navami day. On a single day, the number of the devotees varies from three to five lakhs.

Janaki-Navami: Janaki-navami is celebrated every year on the 9th day of the bright fortnight of the Vaishakh month on the occasion of the birth of Sita Mata. This year the Mahavir Mandir Trust is erecting the scene of 'Sita-udbhava' i.e. the coming up of Sita in the marvels. Statues of king Janak, his priest, minister, attendants and oxen with the plough will be established at Sita-madhi, opposite Sitamadhi Railway Station. The marble statues are being made at Jaipur at the cost of Rupees fifteen lakhs.

Hanuman-Jayanti: Hanuman-jayanti is celebrated in the Hanuman Mandir on the 14th day of the dark fortnight of the Kartika month. This day is recommended in the Vaishnava-matabja-bhaskara of Ramanandacharya as well as in the tradition of Hanuman-garhi, Ayodhya. On this day, elaborate rituals are performed and the 'dhvaja' (the holy flag) of the temple is also changed.

Shri Krishna-Janmastami: In Mahavir Mandir Janmashtami is celebrated with all religious devotion. Recitals from the Gita and Bhagwad are done in the temple. Devotees remain on fast till midnight. Before the birth of Lord Krishna, two hours continuous Bhajan both in Sanskrit and Hindi is carried out and then at midnight his birth is celebrated with Arati and Prasad is distributed amongst the devotees.

Durga-Puja: During Durga Puja Durga Saptasati is recited from the beginning to the end with samput path for nine days. Statue of the Goddess is established on the campus and thousands of devotees have a darshan every day and on the last three days of the Navratri there is a vast gathering of the devotees in the temple.

Vivah-Panchami: Vivah Panchami is the festival of the marriage of Lord Ram and Sita. It is celebrated in this temple with all devotion and gaiety. Mahavir Mandir is having the most impressive idols of Ram and Sita on the eve of their marriage. In Vivah Panchami, many traditional glimpse party from Mithila come and perform on the dais for two days showing the marriage celebration.

Sanskrit-Divas: Sanskrit Diwas is observed every year on the Shrawani Purnima day. Students participate in a big way. They write essays in Sanskrit and make eloquent Sanskrit speeches. In the evening, there is a conference held in which many distinguished scholars participate and enlighten the audience by their Sanskrit speeches.

Tulasi-Jayanti: Tulsi Jayanti is celebrated on the 7th day of the bright fortnight of Shrawan month. Scholars of Mahavir Mandir have conclusively written that Tulsidasji was born on this day in 1554 Sambat and he was a celebrated saint throughout his career. The name of Ratnawali and his marriage was a development of two centuries after his departure. In the evening, many scholars give lectures in which various aspects of the career of Tulsidas are highlighted.

Gita-Jayanti: Geeta Jayanti is celebrated on the 11th day of the bright fortnight of Agrahan month. On this day, the Mahabharat war had started and Lord Krishna had given the sermon to Arjun to fight against the evil committed by any person irrespective of close relations. Gita is one of the most celebrated scriptures in the world and on this day many functions are held in this connection.

Ramanandacharya-Jayanti: Ramanandcharya Jayanti is celebrated on 7th day of dark fortnight of Magh month. Mahavir Mandir belongs to Ramananda sect and, therefore, in this temple this Jayanti is celebrated with much more devotion.

Ravidas-Jayanti: Ravidas Jayanti is celebrated on the Magh Purnima day. Mahavir Mandir has got the most impressive idol of Sant Ravidas which is established on the northeast corner of the temple. It has got equally impressive Chhatra (canopy). Processions are held on this occasion and various aspects of his life are highlighted in the evening function.

Special rituals

Another specialty of the temple is the prasadam, offered to the presiding deities thereon. The prasadam offered is "Naivedyam" which is prepared by the experts from Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh and is a delicacy.

The Naivedyam of Mahavir Mandir is a synonym of the laddoos which are offered to Hanumanji. Naivedyam in the Sanskrit language means an offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol. It is prepared by the experts from Tirupati. It contains besan of a gram, sugar, cashew, raisin, Green cardamoms, Kashmiri-saffron and other flavorings, cooked in ghee and molded into a ball shape. The kesar (saffron) use in the naivedyam is obtained directly from the grower at Pampore district, well known as "Land of Gold (Saffron) in Kashmir.

How to reach?

By Road

The temple is easily reachable from all part of the city by autos, bus, and private vehicle. However, besides on the very busy area, parking for the vehicle can be a problem. However, the station parking area can be used for the same.

By Rail

Mahavir mandir is located just near to Patna Junction at a distance of 200 m.

By Air

Jay Prakash Narayan International Airport is just 6 km from the temple.

Videos:

Mahavir mandir: Morning aarti: <https://youtu.be/tbGQEnxkJcQ>

Mahavir mandir: Morning aarti: <https://youtu.be/gKGa82pl7Z4>

Mahavir Mandir in Patna: <https://youtu.be/2MDIqr7Kt10>

Mahavir Mandir, Patna: <https://youtu.be/ggyhhtU82TI>

Ref: live hindustan.com

अनूठा है पटना का महावीर मंदिर, युगम प्रतिमाओं के दर्शन से पूरी होती है मनोकामना



देश के अग्रणी हनुमान मन्दिरों में से एक पटना के महावीर मंदिर को मनोकामना मंदिर माना जाता है, जहां हनुमान जी की युगम प्रतिमाएं हैं। पटना रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट स्थित महावीर मन्दिर देश में अग्रणी हनुमान मन्दिरों में से एक है। इस मंदिर की ख्याति देश-विदेश में मनोकामना पूरी करने वाले मन्दिर के रूप में है, जहां भक्तों की हर मनोकामना पूरी होती है। नए भव्य मन्दिर का जीर्णोद्धार साल 1983 से 1985 के बीच किया गया।

इस मन्दिर में रामभक्त हनुमान जी की युग्म प्रतिमाएं एक साथ हैं। पहली 'परित्राणाय साधूनाम्' जिसका अर्थ है अच्छे व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिए और दूसरी 'विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम्' जिसका अर्थ है दुष्ट व्यक्तियों की बुराई दूर करना है। यह हिन्दुओं की आस्था का सबसे बड़ा केंद्र माना जाता है। इस मंदिर में हर साल लाखों श्रद्धालु हनुमानजी की पूजा-अर्चना करने आते हैं। यह उत्तर भारत का सबसे प्रसिद्ध मंदिर भी माना जाता है।

महावीर मंदिर का क्षेत्रफल करीब 10 हजार वर्ग फुट है। मंदिर परिसर में आगंतुकों और भक्तों की सभी जरूरी सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं। मंदिर परिसर में प्रवेश करने के पश्चात बायीं तरफ एक चबूतरे पर सीढ़ियों की श्रृंखला है, जो गर्भगृह की ओर जाती है।

महावीर मंदिर की कथा-

मंदिर की पहली मंजिल पर देवताओं के चार गर्भगृह हैं। इनमें से एक भगवान राम का मंदिर है, जहां से इसका प्रारंभ होता है। राम मंदिर के पास भगवान कृष्ण का चित्रण किया गया है, जिसमें वे अर्जुन को धर्मोपदेश दे रहे हैं। इससे अगला देवी दुर्गा का मंदिर है। इसके बाद भगवान शिव, ध्यान करती माँ पार्वती और नंदी-पवित्र बैल की मूर्तियां हैं जो लकड़ी के कटघरे में रखी गयी हैं। लकड़ी के कटघरे में शिव जी के ज्योतिर्लिंग को स्थापित किया गया है। इस मंजिल पर एक अस्थायी राम सेतु भी मौजूद है। इस सेतु को कांच के एक पात्र में रख गया है जिसका वजन करीब 15 किलोग्राम है। जिस तरह रामसेतु के पत्थर समुद्र की लहरों पर तैर रहे थे उसी तरह रामसेतु का टुकड़ा भी यहां पानी में तैर रहा है।

रामायण की विभिन्न दृश्यों का चित्र प्रदर्शित किया गया है। महावीर मंदिर एक और विशेषता इसका प्रसाद "नैवेद्यम्" है, जिसे तिरुपति और आंध्र प्रदेश के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है। इस प्रसाद में बेसन, चीनी, काजू, किशमिश, हरी इलायची, कश्मीरी केसर समेत अन्य सामग्री डालकर घी में पकाया जाता है और गेंद के आकार में बनाया जाता है।

नियाभर में फेमस है नालंदा का शीतला माता मंदिर, चीनी यात्री फाह्यान ने की थी पूजा

मंदिर की दूसरी मंजिल का प्रयोग अनुष्ठान प्रयोजन के लिए किया जाता है। इस मंजिल पर रामायण की विभिन्न दृश्यों का चित्र प्रदर्शित किया गया है। महावीर मंदिर एक और विशेषता इसका प्रसाद "नैवेद्यम्" है, जिसे तिरुपति और आंध्र प्रदेश के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है। इस प्रसाद में बेसन, चीनी, काजू, किशमिश, हरी इलायची, कश्मीरी केसर समेत अन्य सामग्री डालकर घी में पकाया जाता है और गेंद के आकार में बनाया जाता है।

महावीर मंदिर का नैवेद्यम् लड्डुओं का पर्याय है, जिसे हनुमान जी को अर्पित किया जाता है। संस्कृत भाषा में नैवेद्यम् का अर्थ है देवता के समक्ष खाद्य सामग्री अर्पित करना। मंदिर में पूरे साल भक्तों की भारी भीड़ रहती है लेकिन रामनवमी के मौके पर बड़ी संख्या में लोग दूर-दूर से आते हैं और रामनवमी के अवसर पर महावीर मंदिर में भगवान

कोरोना वायरस के संक्रमण से बचाव के लिए रामनवमी के मौके पर निकलने वाली शोभा यात्रा को इस साल स्थगित कर दी गई है। वहीं, मन्दिर परिसर पुनः खुलने की अगली घोषणा तक नैवेद्यम् वितरण एवं सभी पूजा तत्काल स्थगित कर दी गई है।

Ref: jagran.com

रामनवमी पर विशेष: तब बैलगाड़ी से चंदे की ईंट लेकर बनाया गया था महावीर मंदिर

पटना के महावीर मंदिर में रामनवमी धूमधाम से मनाई जा रही है। लेकिन, कम लोगों को ही इस मंदिर का इतिहास पता है। नजर डालते हैं मंदिर के आरंभिक दौर पर।

बिहार में रविवार को श्रीरामनवमी की धूम है। खासकर पटना के महावीर मंदिर में श्रद्धालुओं का तांता लगा है। लेकिन, एक दौर वह भी था जब महावीर मंदिर न तो इतना प्रसिद्ध था, न भव्य। पटना जंक्शन के सामने एक विशाल पीपड़ का पेड़ हुआ करता था, जिसके पास 'बिहार मिष्टान भंडार' था। वहीं रेलवे की जमीन पर बजरंगबली की जोड़ा प्रतिमा स्थापित की गई और पूजा शुरू हो गई।

स्टेशन जाने के लिए उस समय रास्ता कच्चा था जिसपर बैलगाड़ी चला करती थी। इसी रास्ते से गुजरने वाली बैलगाड़ी से चंदे में एक-एक ईंट एकत्र कर महावीर मंदिर बनाया गया था। रामनवमी के दिन यहा श्रद्धालु ढोलक-झाल लेकर लोग चैता गाते थे।



लेकिन, मंदिर का अस्तित्व इसके बहुत पहले से है। बताया जाता है कि इसे 1730 में स्वामी बालानंद ने स्थापित किया था। साल 1900 तक यह मंदिर रामानंद संप्रदाय के अधीन था। इसपर 1948 तक इसपर गोसाईं संन्यासियों का कब्जा रहा। आगे 1948 में पटना हाइकोर्ट ने इसे सार्वजनिक मंदिर घोषित कर दिया। मंदिर का वर्तमान स्वरूप 1983 से 1985 के बीच आया। इसमें आचार्य किशोर कुणाल के प्रयास उल्लेखनीय हैं।

पटना के पुराने लोग बताते हैं कि पटना जंक्शन के सामने बजरंगबली की मूर्ति की पूजा करने मीठापुर निवासी झूलन पंडित आते थे। वर्तमान महावीर मंदिर के पीछे अंग्रेजों का मुस्लिम कैंटीन था। मंदिर के पास लोहे का गेट था जो शाम के बाद बंद हो जाता था, ताकि स्टेशन की ओर कोई न जा सके। उस समय रात में ट्रेन भी नहीं चलती थी।

मंदिर के सामने बांकीपुर जेल था जहां आज की बुद्ध स्मृति पार्क है। मंदिर से पूरब चिरैयाटांड कुम्हारटोली के पास चंदवा पोखर था, जहां आसपास के गांव गोरियाटोली, पृथ्वीपुर, लोहानीपुर के लोग स्नान करते थे। यहां स्नान करने के बाद कई लोग महावीर मंदिर में पूजा करने जाते थे।

1930 में खुली लड्डू की दुकान

1930 के आसपास मीठापुर के महादेव लाल ने महावीर मंदिर के पास बेसन के लड्डू की दुकान खोली थी। इसके पहले यहां पेड़े की दुकान थी। उस समय न तो फूल-माला की दुकानें होती थीं और न ही प्रसाद की। ज्यादातर महिलाएं घर में बने पकवान लाकर मंदिर में पूजा करती थीं।

मंदिर में गाते थे चैता

रामनवमी के अवसर पर लोग घरों में उपवास रखते थे। महिलाएं पूजा के लिए पकवान बनाती थीं। हर घर से महावीरी पताका लेकर लोग मंदिर जाते थे। वहां ध्वजा गाड़ते थे। अब सब कुछ बदल गया है। गांव के साथियों के साथ रामनवमी के दिन महावीर मंदिर में चैता गाया जाता था।

शोभायात्रा में शामिल होते थे नौजवान

रामनवमी के दिन शोभा यात्रा की परंपरा भी पुरानी है। इसमें बड़ी संख्या में नौजवान शामिल होते थे। आज की तरह तब साधन नहीं थे, लेकिन उत्साह में कोई कमी नहीं दिखती थी। यहां रखा राम सेतु का पत्थर, हनुमान जी की युग्म मूर्तियां स्थापित

इस मंदिर का मुख्य द्वार उत्तर दिशा की ओर है और मंदिर के गर्भगृह में भगवान हनुमान की मूर्तियां हैं। मंदिर में सभी देवी-देवताओं की मूर्तियां स्थापित हैं। यहां की एक खास बात यह है कि यहां रामसेतु का पत्थर कांच के बर्तन में रखा है। इसका वजन 15 किलो है और यह पानी में तैरता रहता है। यह मंदिर अन्य हनुमान मंदिरों से अलग है, क्योंकि यहां बजरंगबली की युग्म मूर्तियां एक साथ हैं। एक मूर्ति परित्राणाय साधूनाम् अर्थात् अच्छे लोगों के कारज पूर्ण करने वाली है और दूसरी मूर्ति- विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम्बु, अर्थात् बुरे लोगों की बुराई दूर करने वाली है।

Ref: Google.co.in

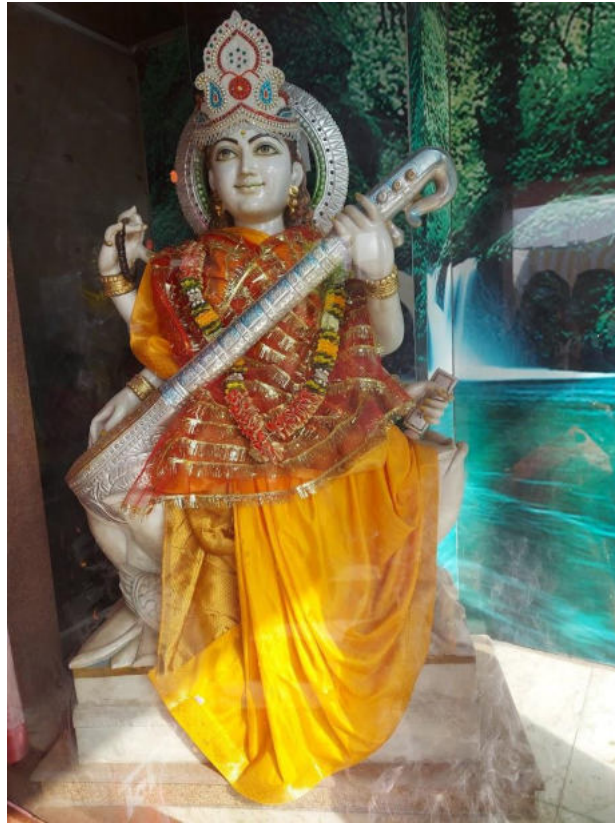
Photos:



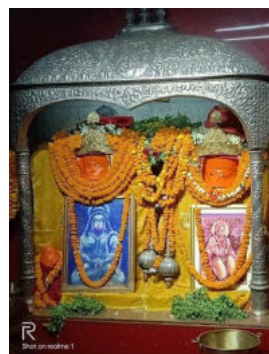
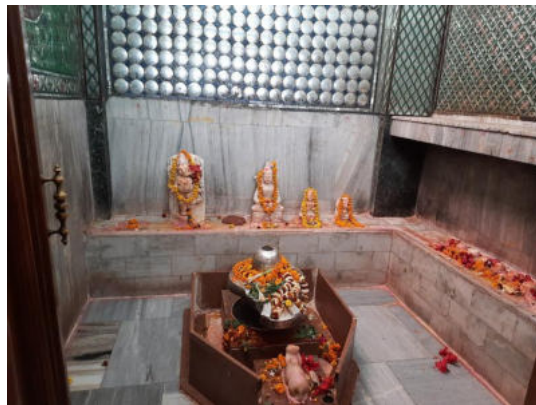








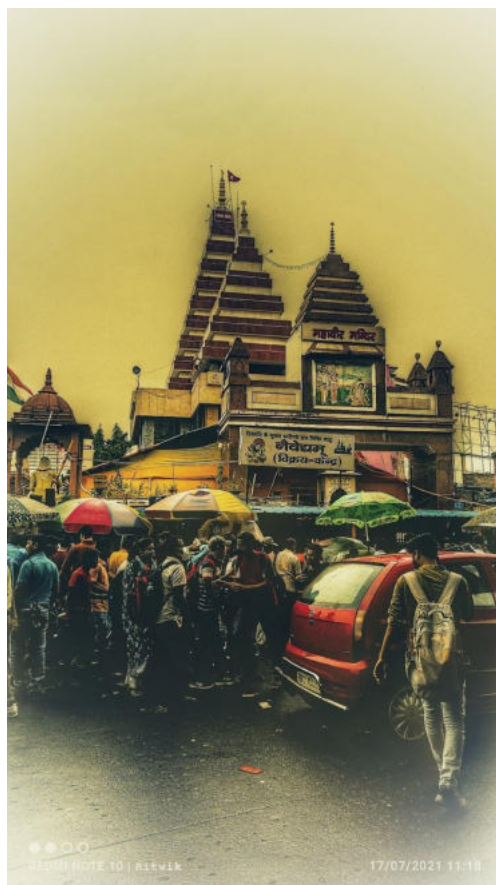






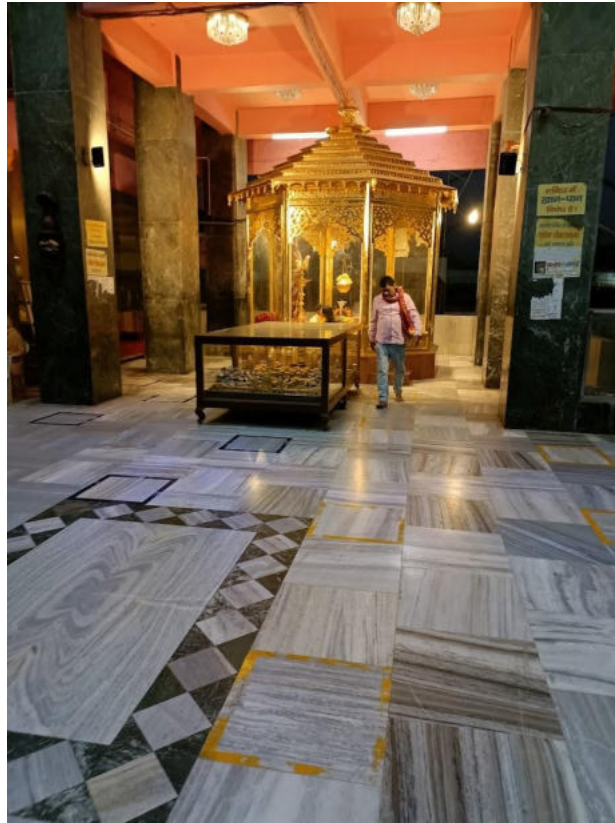






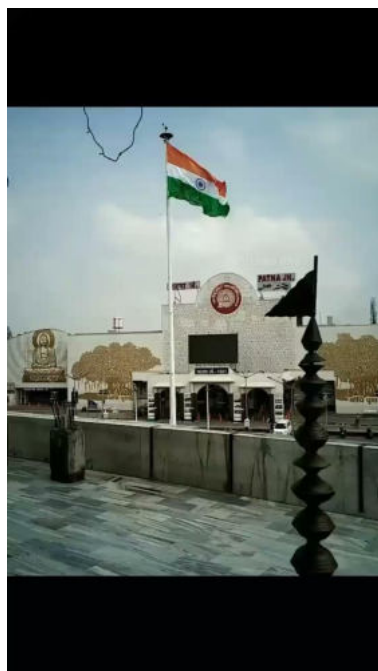












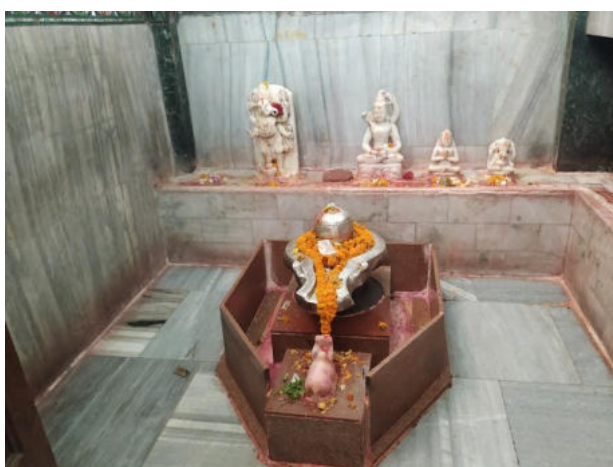




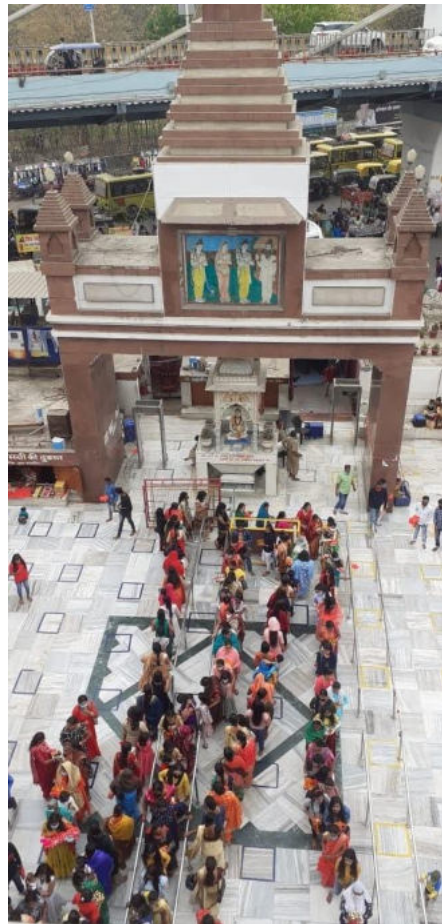
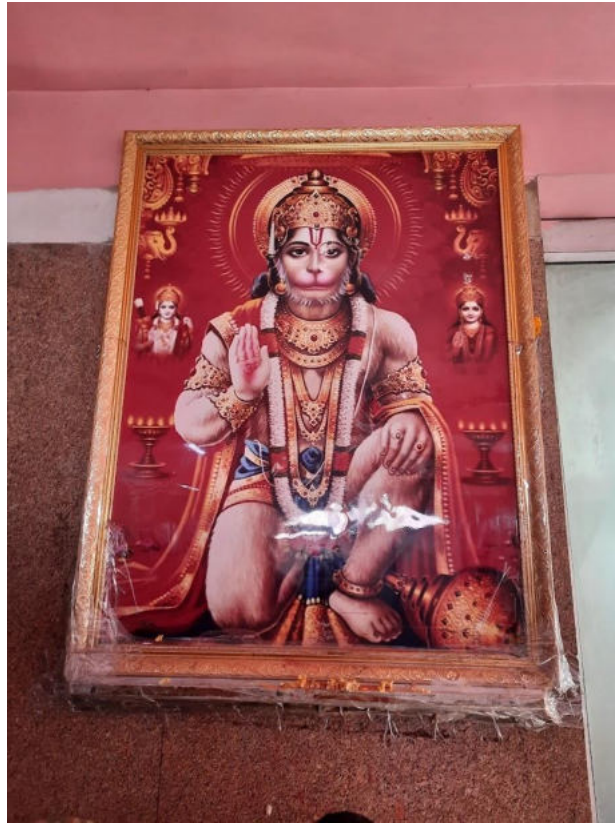














YouTube videos:

Mahavir mandir: live darshan: <https://youtu.be/iJMfXA9qvOs>

Mahavir Temple in Patna: <https://youtu.be/2MDIqr7Kt10>

Mahavir mandir: https://youtu.be/JPh_FEi4Rho

Mahavir Hanuman mandir: Two idols: <https://youtu.be/h2AO7VBRvLk>

Mahavir Temple, Patna: <https://youtu.be/9ttigTTgJxU>

Mahavir Mandir, Patna: <https://youtu.be/Jjo-4WkYELU>

Entrance of Mahavir mandir: <https://youtu.be/9pEu337fM-Q>

Mahavir Hanuman mandir, Patna: <https://youtu.be/MGjXfs-bm8o>

Patna---Mahavir mandir: https://youtu.be/zU_IQjcHUZ4

Mahavir Mandir, Patna: <https://youtu.be/B1eLjyC5zgk>

Videos: Hanuman chalisa and Hanuman bhajans:

Hanuman chalisa: Pt. Jasraj and Shankar Mahadevan: https://youtu.be/EfEy_PHxkPs

Hanuman Chalisa: M S Subbulakshmi: <https://youtu.be/r3DC3PjUTbc>

Hanuman Chalisa: Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/XQjcHAVbljM>

Hanuman bhajans-Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/UzdLbpQ-enM>

Hanuman chalisa and bhajans- Lata Mangeshkar: <https://youtu.be/wyh6KbRV9FE>

Anjaneya dandakam : Raghava Ramanuja: <https://youtu.be/CROMR1NyZ3M>

Anjaneya Pancharatnam: <https://youtu.be/osjSaJysruw>

Hanumadashtakam:SPBalasubramanyam: <https://youtu.be/HBL9QHG-fKc>

Hanumadashtakam:P B Srinivas: https://youtu.be/HukdVz_IWr0

Anjaneya stuti: S P Balasubramanyam: <https://youtu.be/-WSHW3A9LG4>

Hanuman sahasranamam: <https://youtu.be/eatAl5kfBFg>

Anjaneya Ashtottara shata namavali: <https://youtu.be/7no226t6wpo>

Ashtottara shata stotram: Puttur Narsimha Nayak: <https://youtu.be/fILgFUVDxp4>

Ramayana Jaya mantram: <https://youtu.be/Lg0iinZAtMw>

Ramayana Jaya mantram: <https://youtu.be/liLTfih-vKI>

Hanuman sahasranamam and stotras: https://youtu.be/zhlyHRM_g34

APPENDIX

Videos: Hanuman chalisa and Hanuman bhajans:

Hanuman chalisa: Pt. Jasraj and Shankar Mahadevan:

<https://youtu.be/EfEy PHxkPs>

Hanuman Chalisa: M S Subbulakshmi: <https://youtu.be/r3DC3PjUTbc>

Hanuman Chalisa: Hariharan: <https://youtu.be/XQjcHAVbljM>

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Ramayana Jaya mantram: <https://youtu.be/liLTfih-vKI>

Hanuman sahasranamam and stotras: https://youtu.be/zhlyHRM_g34

Good sites:

A very good site for stotras, ashtottara etc on various Gods (you can choose the language too):

<https://vignanam.org>

To bring together and disseminate the Vedic and ethnic features allied with Kerala:

<http://vaikhari.org/>

Another very good site one can refer for Vedas, samhitas, aranyakas, upanishads etc etc:

www.vedicheritage.gov.in

Vedic Mantra collection .. Mantra sangrah:

<https://www.drikpanchang.com/vedic-mantra/mantra-collection.html>

Link to Sanskrit mantras, prayers etc:

<https://www.hinduwebsite.com/mantraslinks.asp>

Mantras, shlokas, stotras for Hindu Gods, Goddesses:

<https://www.templepurohit.com/mantras-slokas-stotras/>

For Stotras:

<https://stotranidhi.com>

Box link to download ebook..Daily prayers.pdf (in Sanskrit+English):

<https://app.box.com/s/0qz5k856mzne79jc255ycngjg9ye7ttb>

Box link to download ebook..Devata stotras.pdf (in Kannada):

<https://app.box.com/s/7rh6het5atjnd18bg33cjs1vbjwdh6y4>

Link to download Lalitha Sahasranamam:

<https://vignanam.org/samskritam/sree-lalita-sahasra-nama-stotram.html>

Link to download Durga saptashati:

<https://vignanam.org/samskritam.htm#&panel1-1>

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<https://archive.org/details/GitaPress790>

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